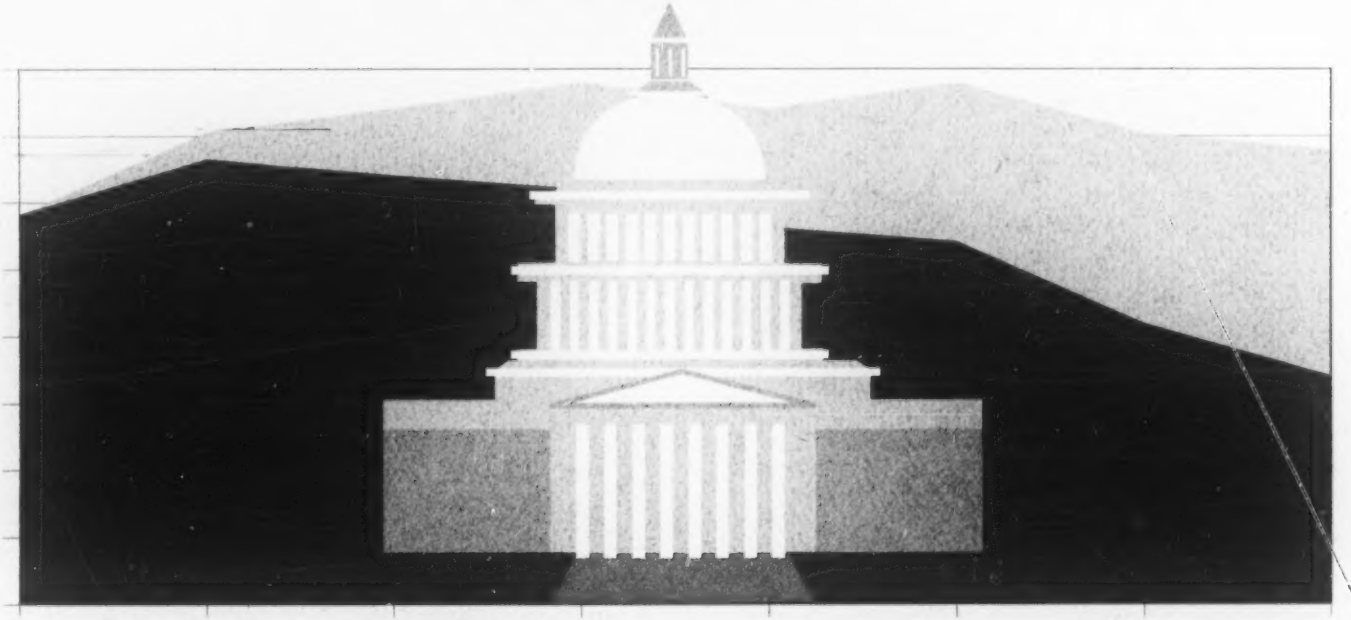
1991 PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT CHARTBOOK

December 1991



PHF Public Health Foundation
Established by the Association of State and Territorial Health Officials

1991 PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT CHARTBOOK

December 1991

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FOREWORD

The *1991 Prevention Block Grant Chartbook* depicts Prevention Block Grant appropriation levels and state uses and expenditures of Prevention Block Grant funds in fiscal year 1990. The chartbook shows the importance of the Prevention Block Grant to state and local health departments and to other agencies.

The Prevention Block Grant was created in 1981 to allow states maximum flexibility in allocating funds for their preventive health needs. Despite being a relatively small federal funding source, the Prevention Block Grant has been a major source of support for a number of important services. The block grant's versatility has also enabled it to provide the majority of funding for some less visible services.

We hope this chartbook proves useful to national and state policymakers. Three additional PHF publications—*Public Health Agencies: An Inventory of Programs and Block Grant Expenditures*, the *Public Health Chartbook*, and *Public Health Macroview*, a bimonthly newsletter—provide additional insight into state health agency activities.

James T. Dimas
Executive Director

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DEFINITIONS

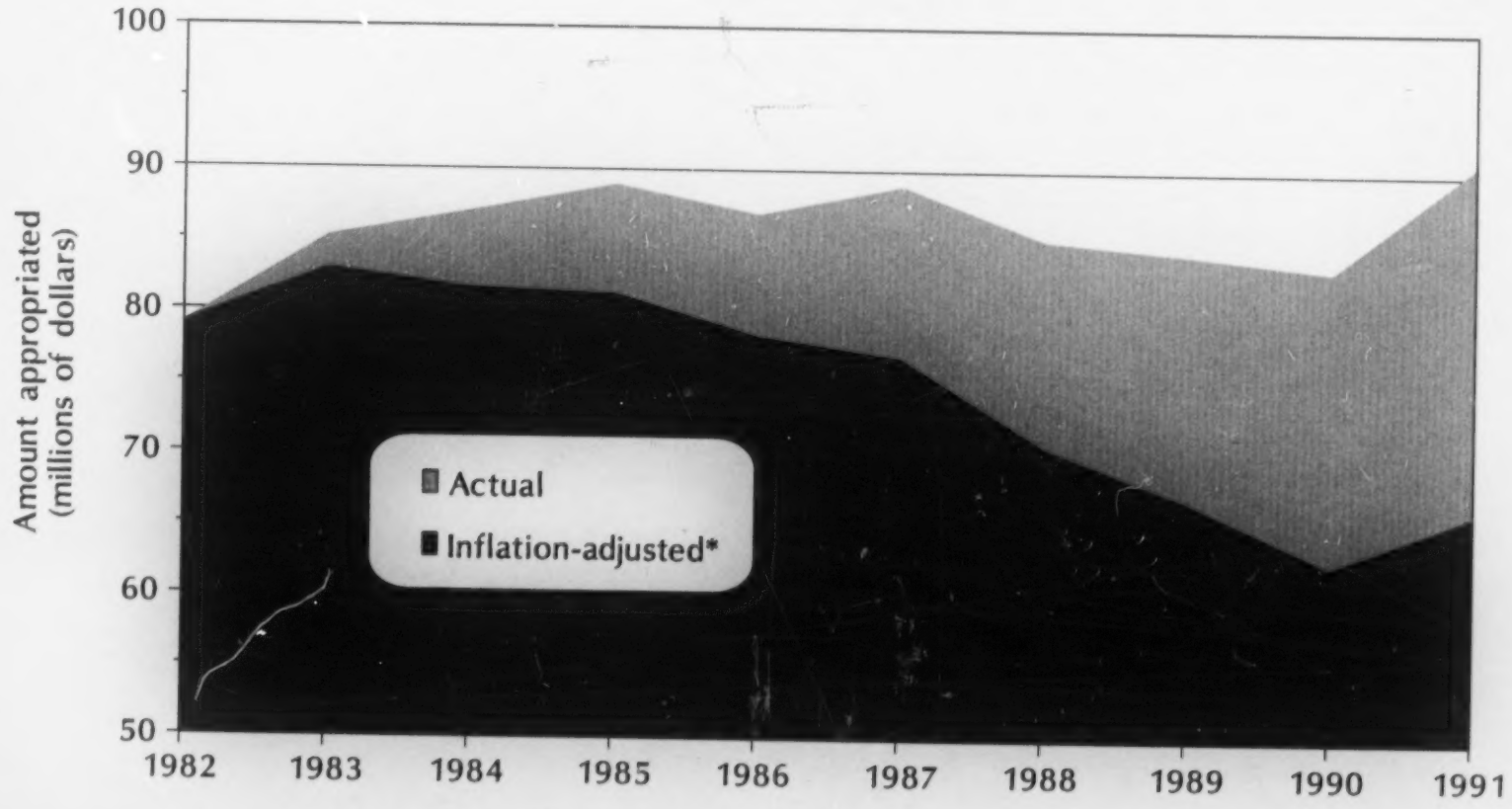
INTRODUCTION

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (PL 97-35) consolidated eight categorical grant programs into the Prevention Block Grant. The Prevention Block Grant is a multipurpose grant intended to give states wide discretion in allocating funds, thereby allowing them to focus on public health concerns most important in their states. Legislation passed in 1988 clarifies, but does not limit, the services for which states are now able to use their Prevention Block Grant funds. In addition to the eight categorical areas originally consolidated into the Prevention Block Grant, states may spend funds on programs designed to reduce the incidence of chronic diseases; serum cholesterol control projects; control programs for breast and uterine cancer; and immunization services, including services for immunizing emergency workers against preventable, occupational-exposure diseases such as hepatitis B.

Although it represented only 1.0 percent of total state health agency expenditures in fiscal year 1989, the Prevention Block Grant provided substantial funding for many important public health services. The four service areas most commonly funded by the Prevention Block Grant were cardiovascular disease, sex offense services, health education/risk reduction, and emergency medical services. In fiscal year 1990, the Prevention Block Grant provided nearly one-fifth of the total state agency funding for these four service areas combined.

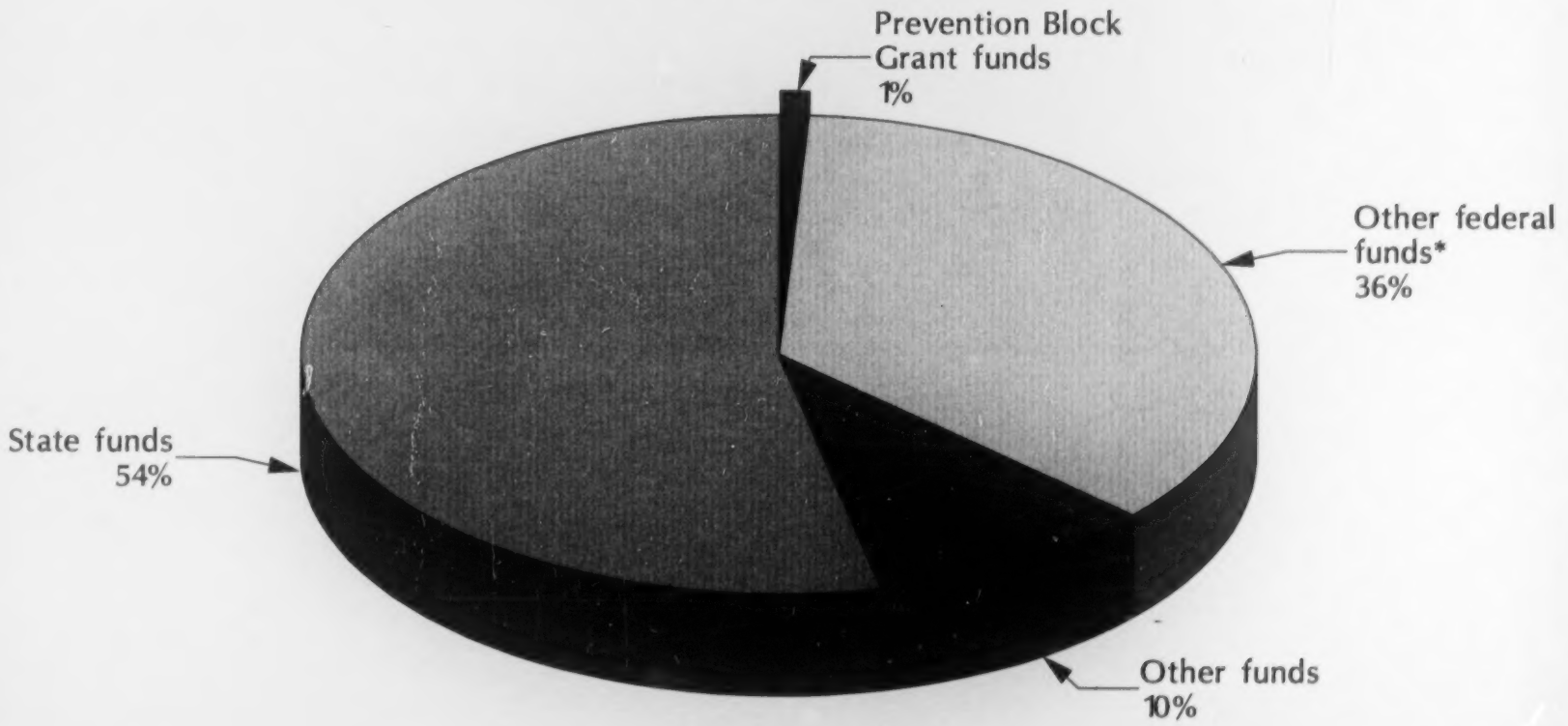
While the Prevention Block Grant was a critical funding source for a number of high-visibility public health services, perhaps equally important was its versatility. The Prevention Block Grant is unique in the sheer diversity of services it makes possible throughout the nation. For example, efforts as diverse as Nebraska's Health Data and Statistical Research and Kansas' Health Services for Young Families programs each relied on the Prevention Block Grant for over one-fourth of their funding. The majority of funding for New Mexico's Injury Control program came from the Prevention Block Grant, while New York's Injury and Maine's Dental Disease Prevention programs were entirely funded by this relatively small, yet extremely important, source of federal support. These programs, along with many others, relied on the Prevention Block Grant for funding that otherwise would not have been available.

FIGURE 1.
PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT APPROPRIATIONS, FISCAL YEARS 1982-1991



* These appropriations have been deflated to the equivalent of 1982 dollars. The rate of inflation is based on the "Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W)."

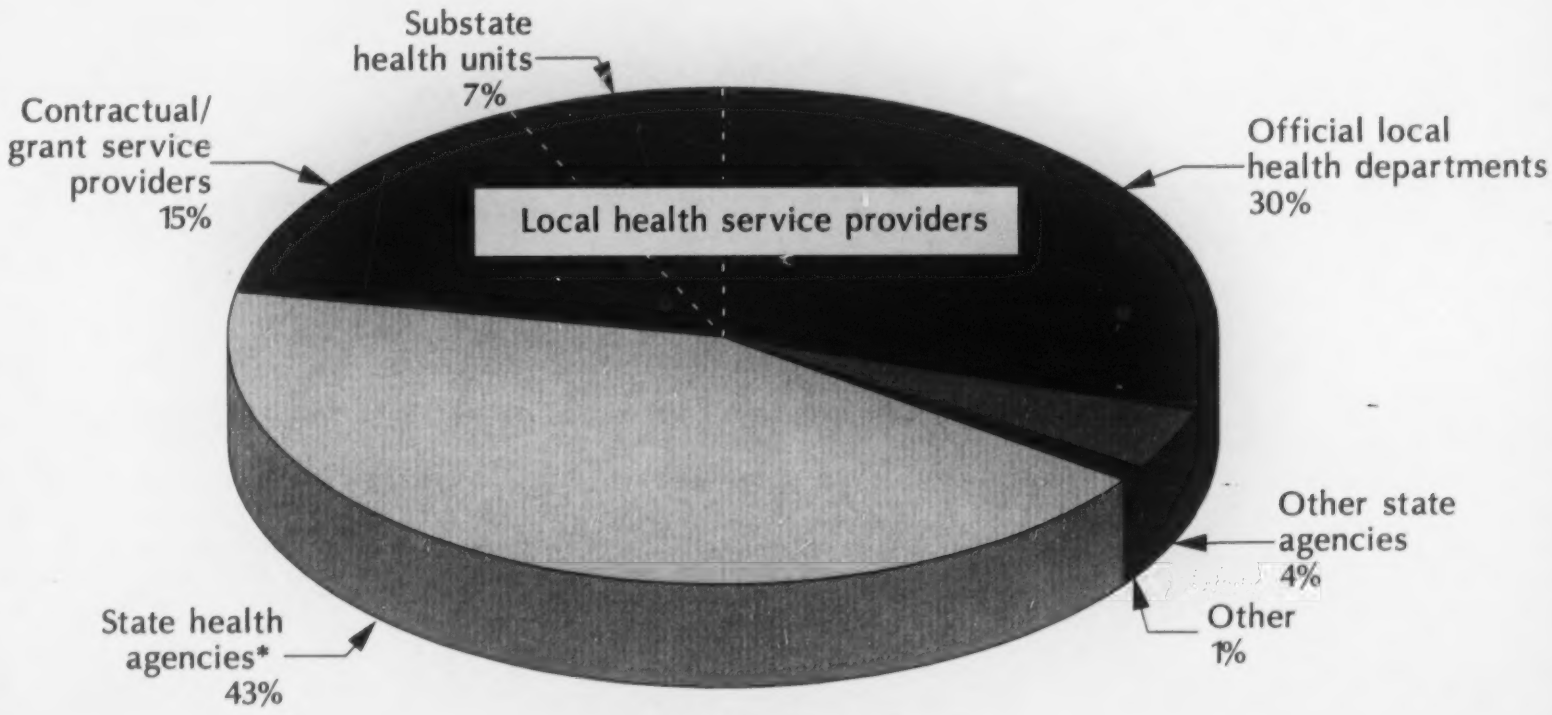
FIGURE 2.
STATE HEALTH AGENCY EXPENDITURES, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, FISCAL YEAR 1989



TOTAL: $9.5 BILLION

* This figure includes all grant and contract funds from ADAMHA, CDC, EPA, HCFA, HRSA, and USDA; it does not include Medicaid expenditures.

FIGURE 3.
EXPENDITURES OF PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT FUNDS, BY TYPE OF AGENCY, FISCAL YEAR 1990


Substate health units 7%
Contractual/ grant service providers 15%
Local health service providers
Official local health departments 30%
Other state agencies 4%
Other 1%
State health agencies* 43%

TOTAL: $86 MILLION

* Examples of state health agencies' uses of Prevention Block Grant funds include: risk assessment, surveillance, health promotion activities, training and certification of EMS technicians, and restaurant and hotel inspections.

FIGURE 4.
PERCENTAGE OF PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT FUNDS ALLOCATED TO LOCAL HEALTH SERVICE PROVIDERS BY STATE HEALTH AGENCIES, FISCAL YEAR 1990[1]

Range	N
More than 66%	13
33 to 66%	18
Less than 33%	22[2]
Insufficient data	2

Median = 44.3%

American Samoa
District of Columbia
Guam
Puerto Rico
Virgin Islands

1 Local health service providers include official local health departments, substate health units, and contractual/grant service providers.

2 There are no official local health departments in Arkansas, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Guam, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

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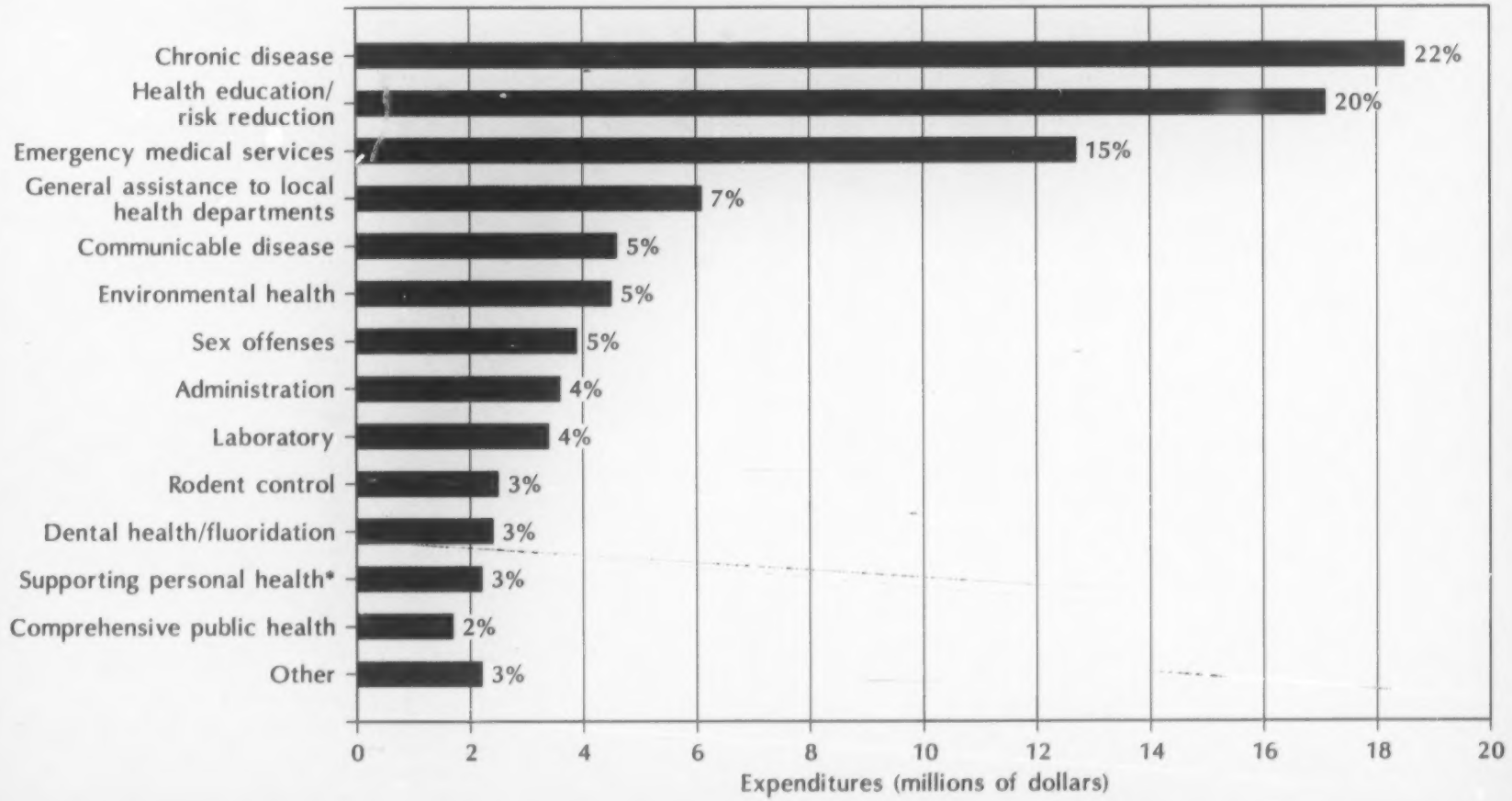
FIGURE 5.
EXPENDITURES AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT FUNDS, BY TYPE OF SERVICE, FISCAL YEAR 1990



* This service area includes expenditures for epidemiology, home health services, and field service nursing.

FIGURE 6.
NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING SELECTED PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT-FUNDED HEALTH EDUCATION/RISK REDUCTION SERVICES FROM STATE HEALTH AGENCIES, BY TYPE OF SERVICE, FISCAL YEAR 1990

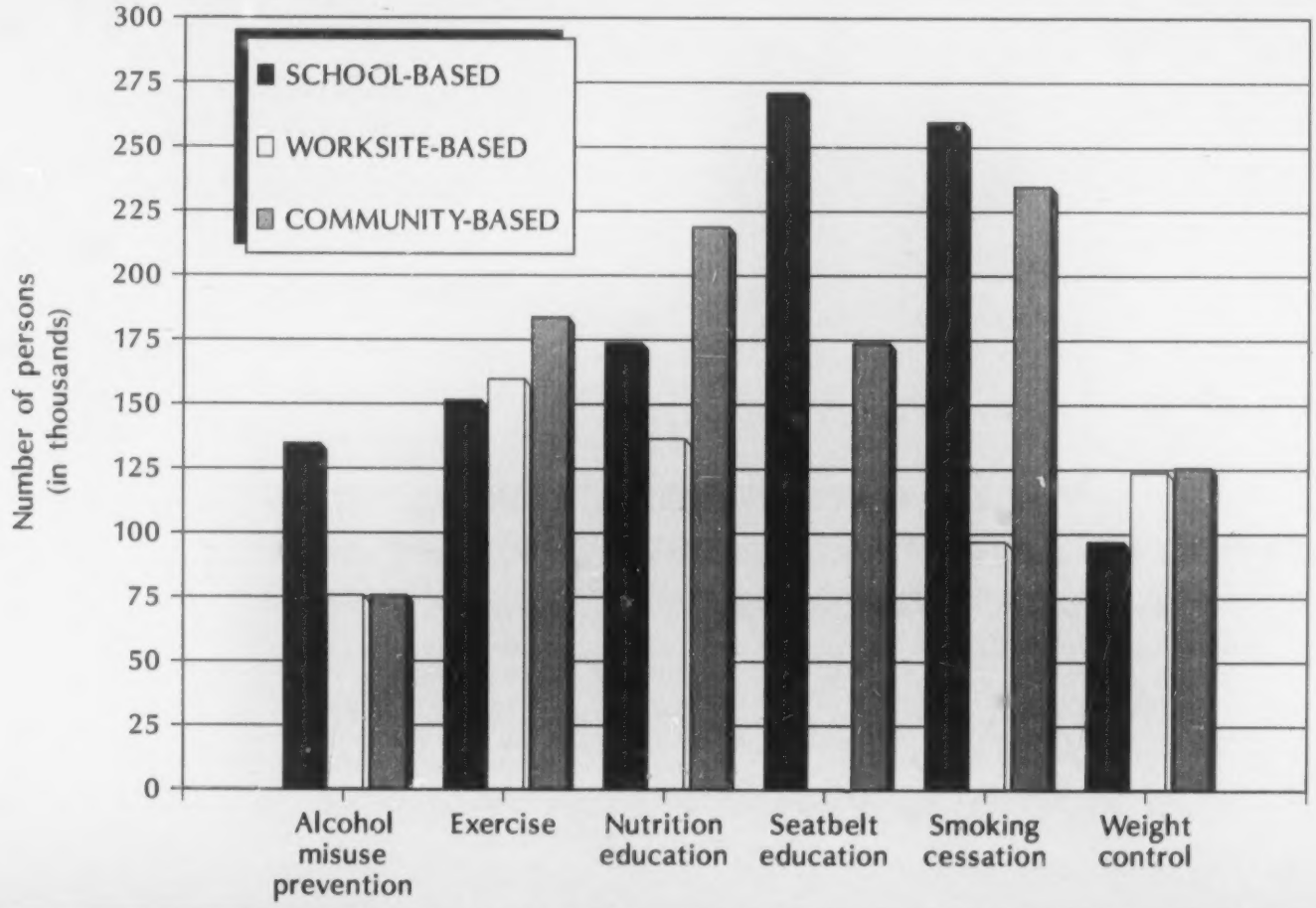
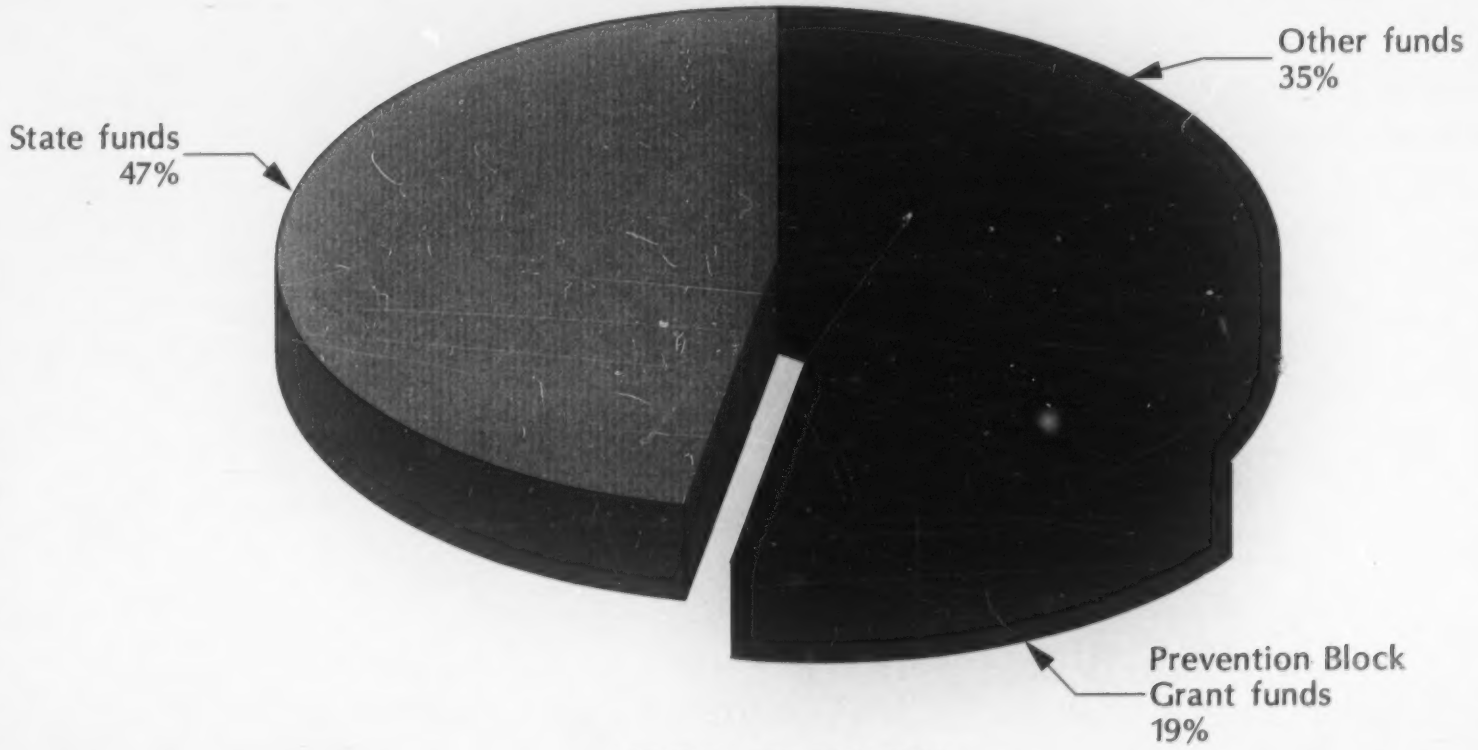


FIGURE 7.
STATE HEALTH AGENCY EXPENDITURES FOR HEALTH EDUCATION/RISK REDUCTION SERVICES, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, FISCAL YEAR 1990



TOTAL: $91 MILLION

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FIGURE 8.
PERCENTAGE OF STATE HEALTH AGENCY EXPENDITURES FOR HEALTH EDUCATION/RISK REDUCTION SERVICES FUNDED BY THE PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT, FISCAL YEAR 1990

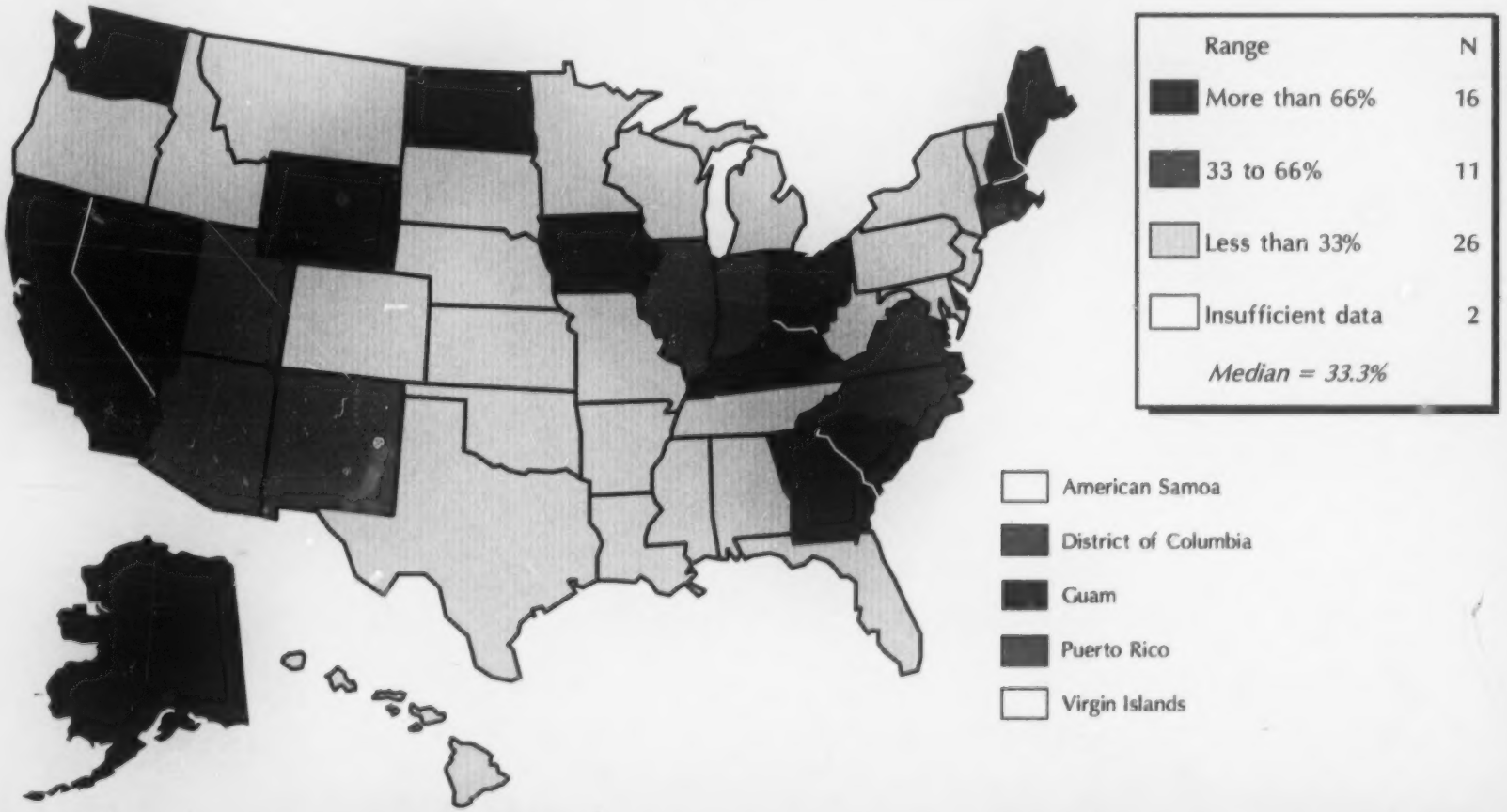

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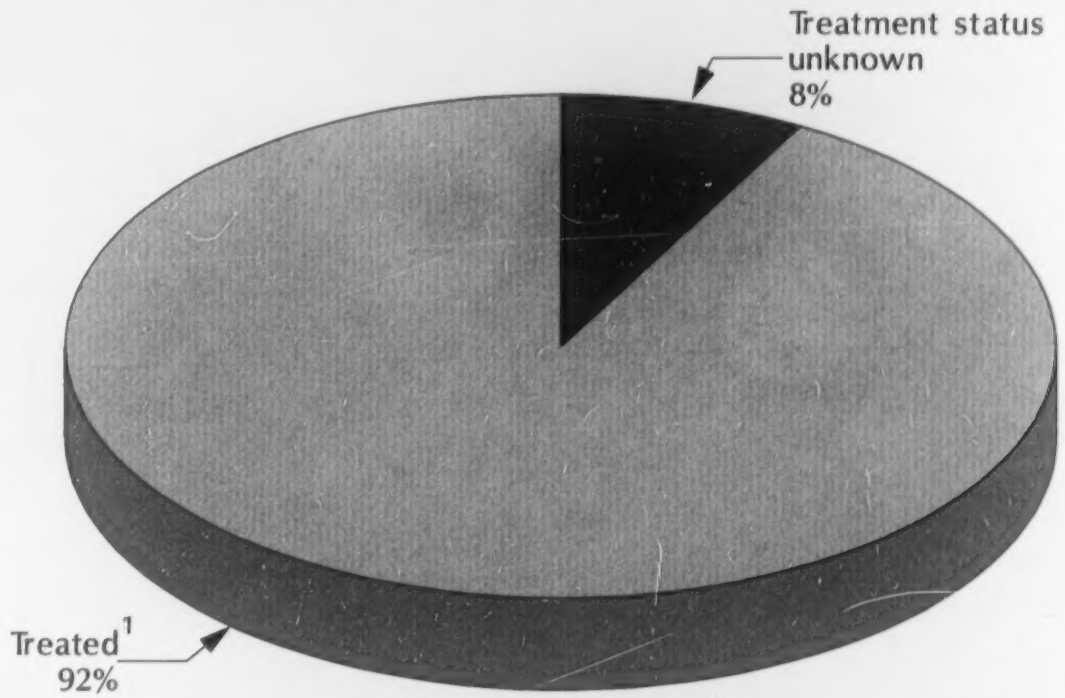
FIGURE 9.
STATE HEALTH AGENCY HYPERTENSION SERVICES FUNDED BY THE PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT, FISCAL YEAR 1990

1.5 Million Persons Screened for Hypertension

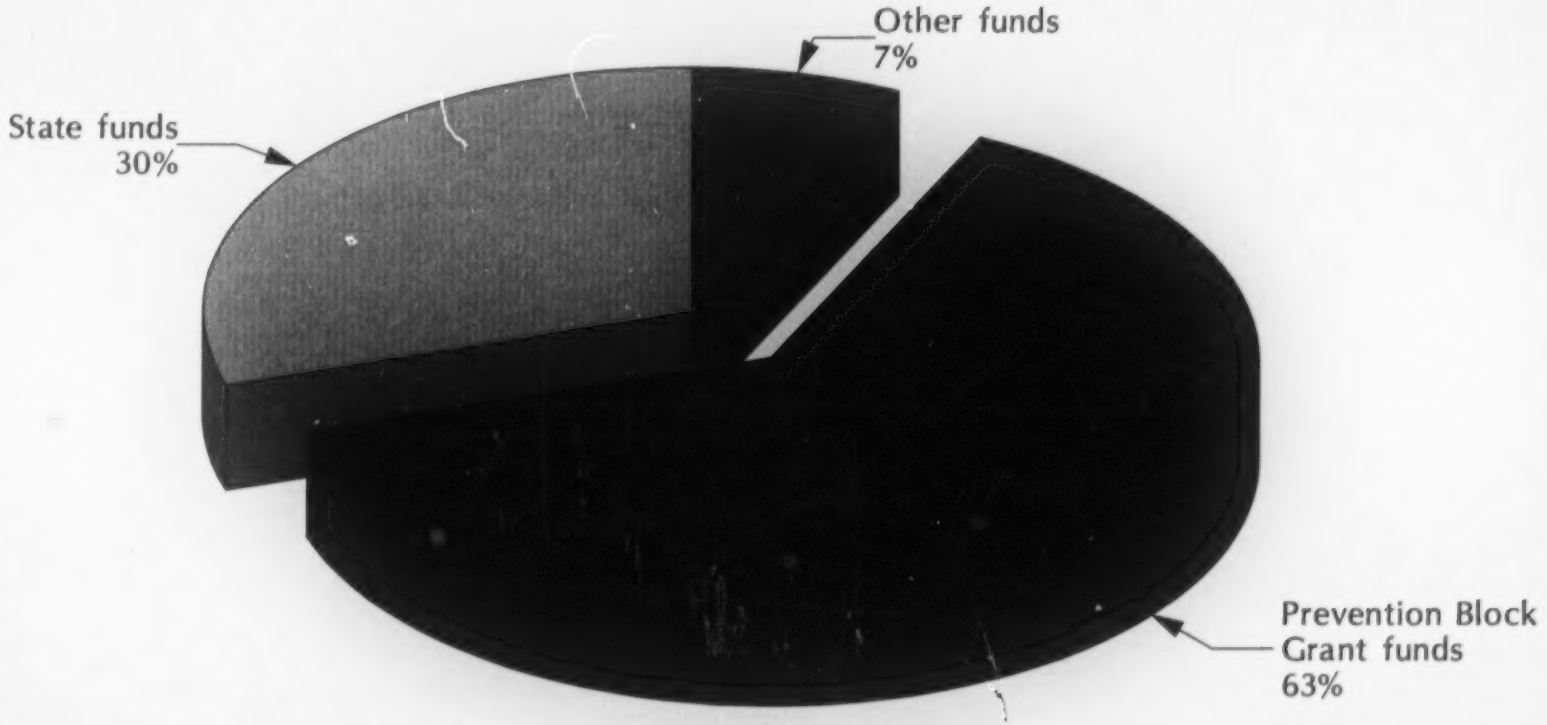


TOTAL NUMBER DIAGNOSED: 65,000 PERSONS[2]

[1] Based on reporting of 12 states and territories; numbers projected to 42 states and territories.

[2] Based on reporting of 22 state and territories; numbers projected to 42 states and territories.

FIGURE 10.
STATE HEALTH AGENCY EXPENDITURES FOR CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE SERVICES, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, FISCAL YEAR 1990



TOTAL: $25 MILLION

FIGURE 11.
PERCENTAGE OF STATE HEALTH AGENCY EXPENDITURES FOR CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE SERVICES FUNDED BY THE PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT, FISCAL YEAR 1990

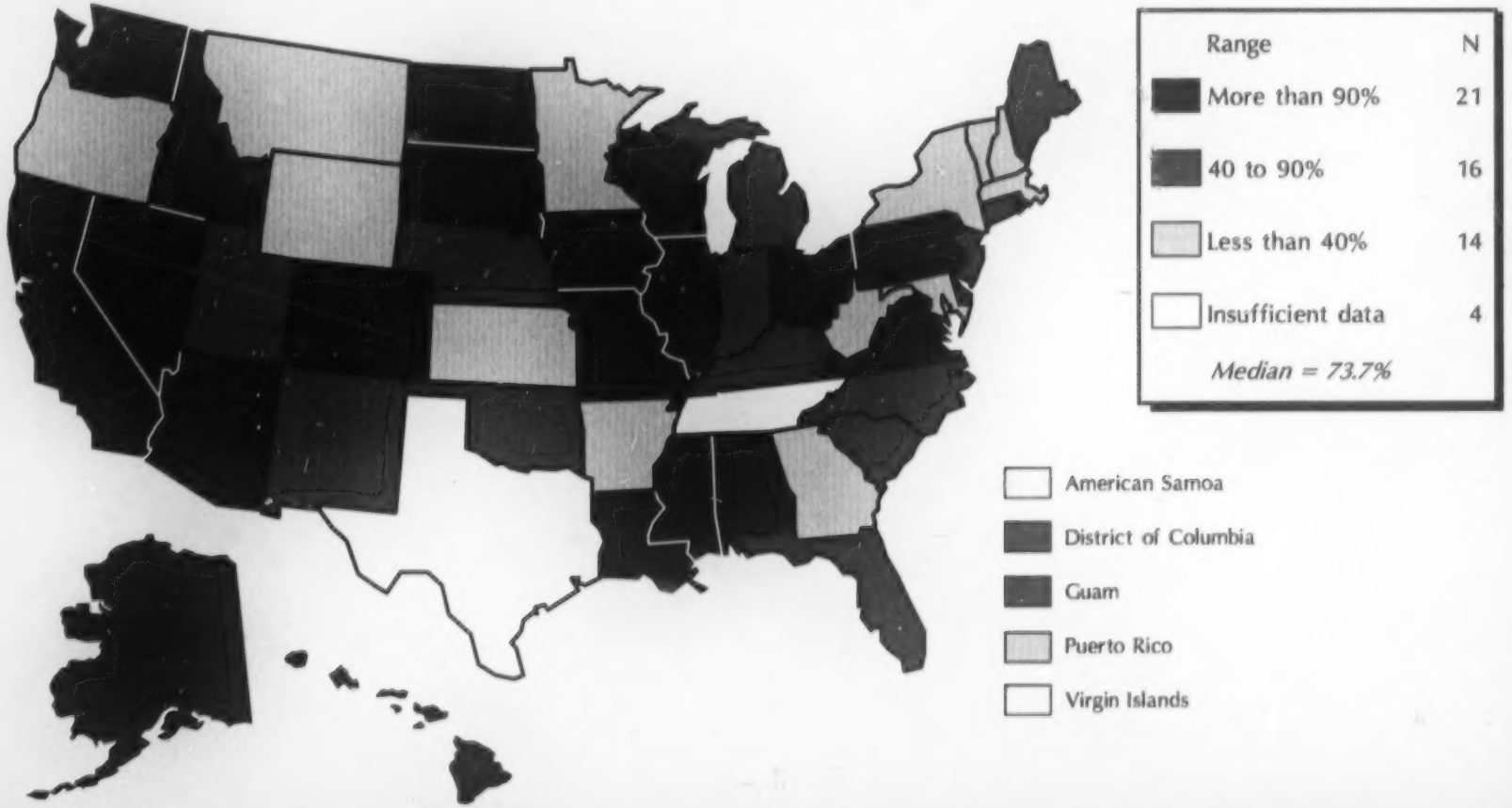


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FIGURE 12.
NUMBER OF STATES ENGAGED IN PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT-FUNDED EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES ACTIVITIES, FISCAL YEAR 1990

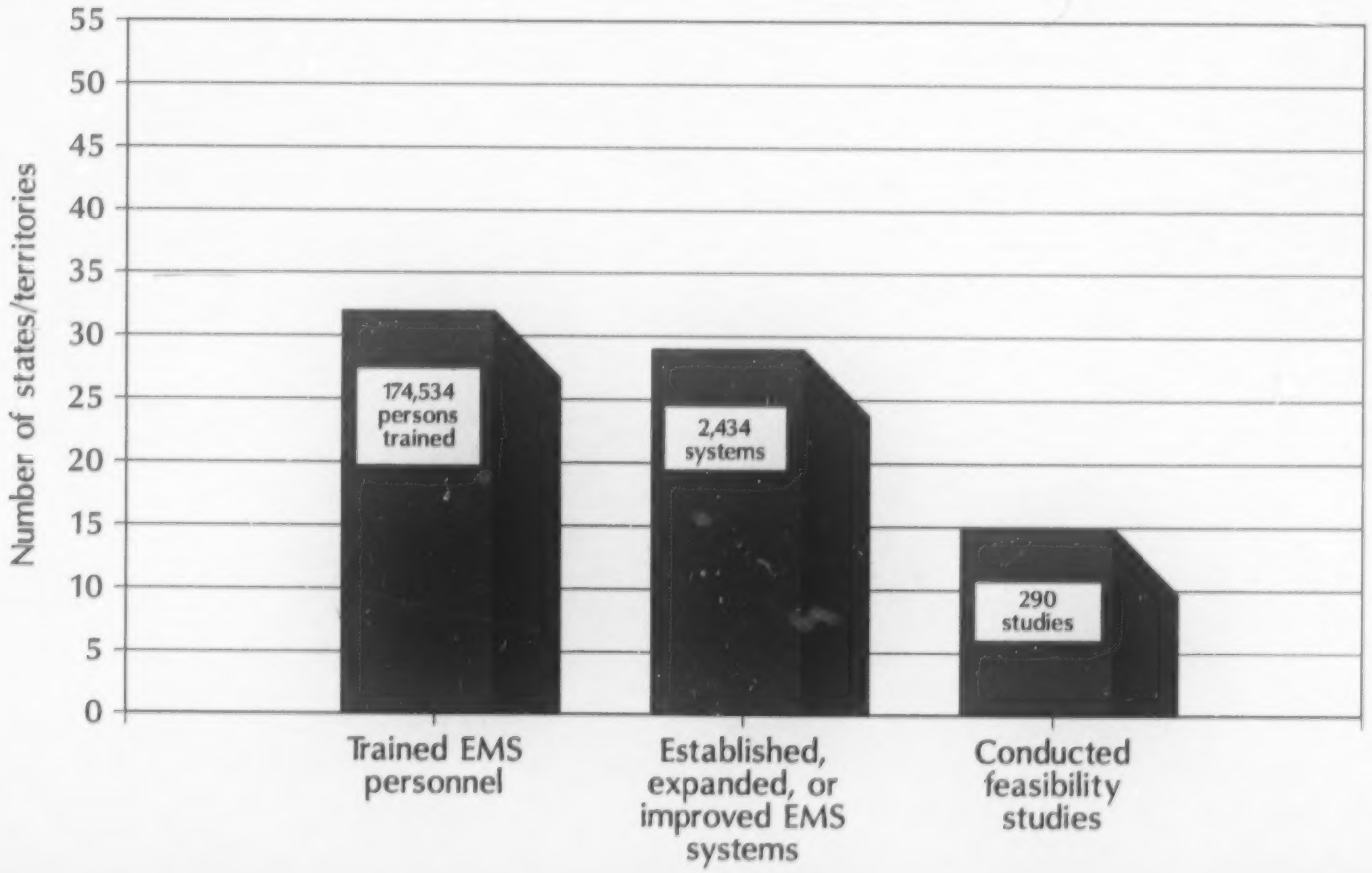
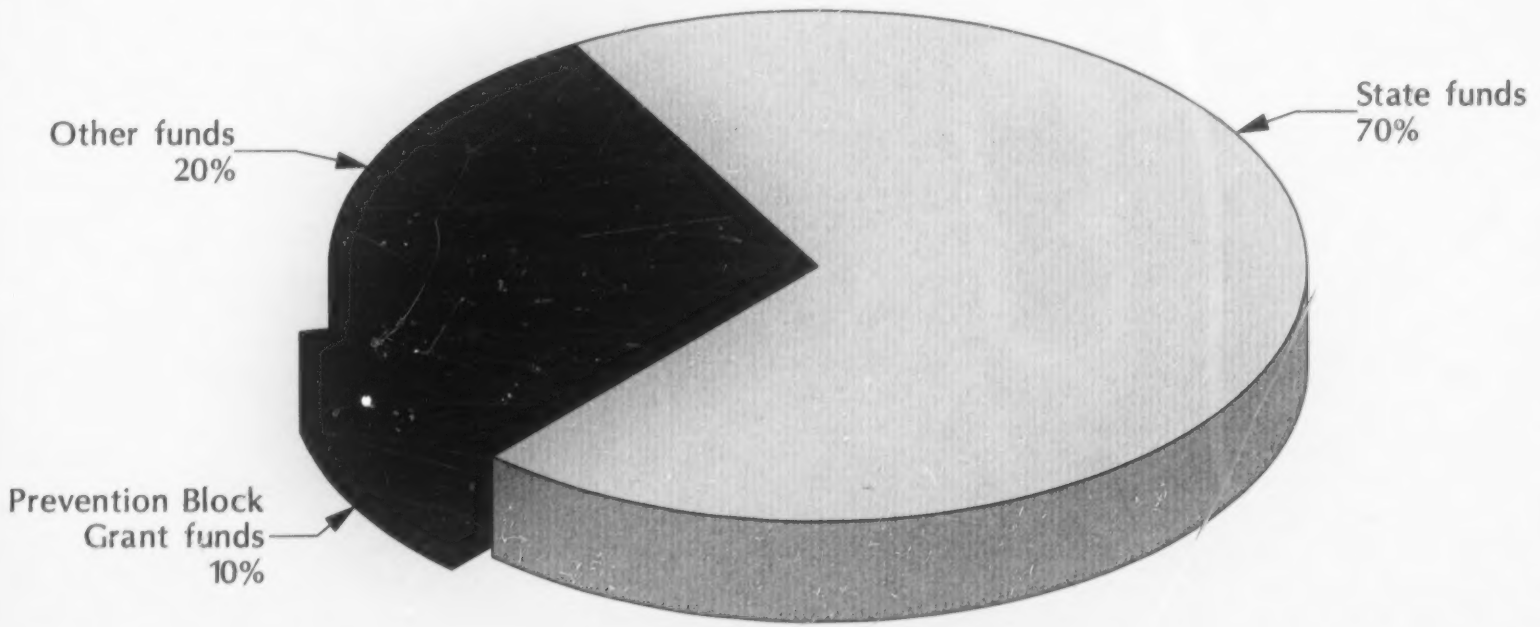


FIGURE 13.
STATE HEALTH AGENCY EXPENDITURES FOR EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, FISCAL YEAR 1990



TOTAL: $127 MILLION

FIGURE 14.
PERCENTAGE OF STATE HEALTH AGENCY EXPENDITURES FOR EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES FUNDED BY THE PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT, FISCAL YEAR 1990

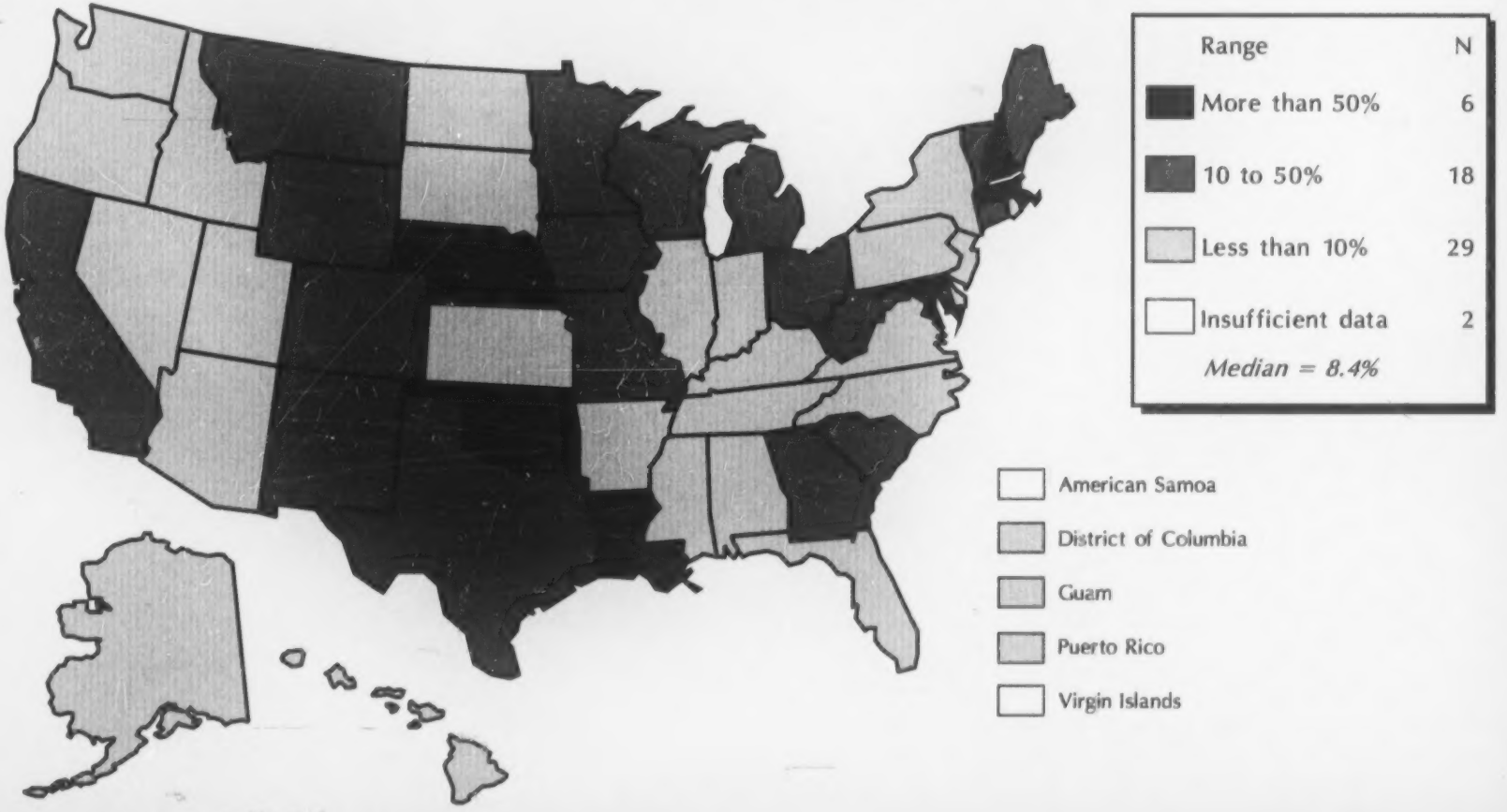


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FIGURE 15.
NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT-FUNDED SEX OFFENSE SERVICES, BY TYPE OF SERVICE, FISCAL YEAR 1990

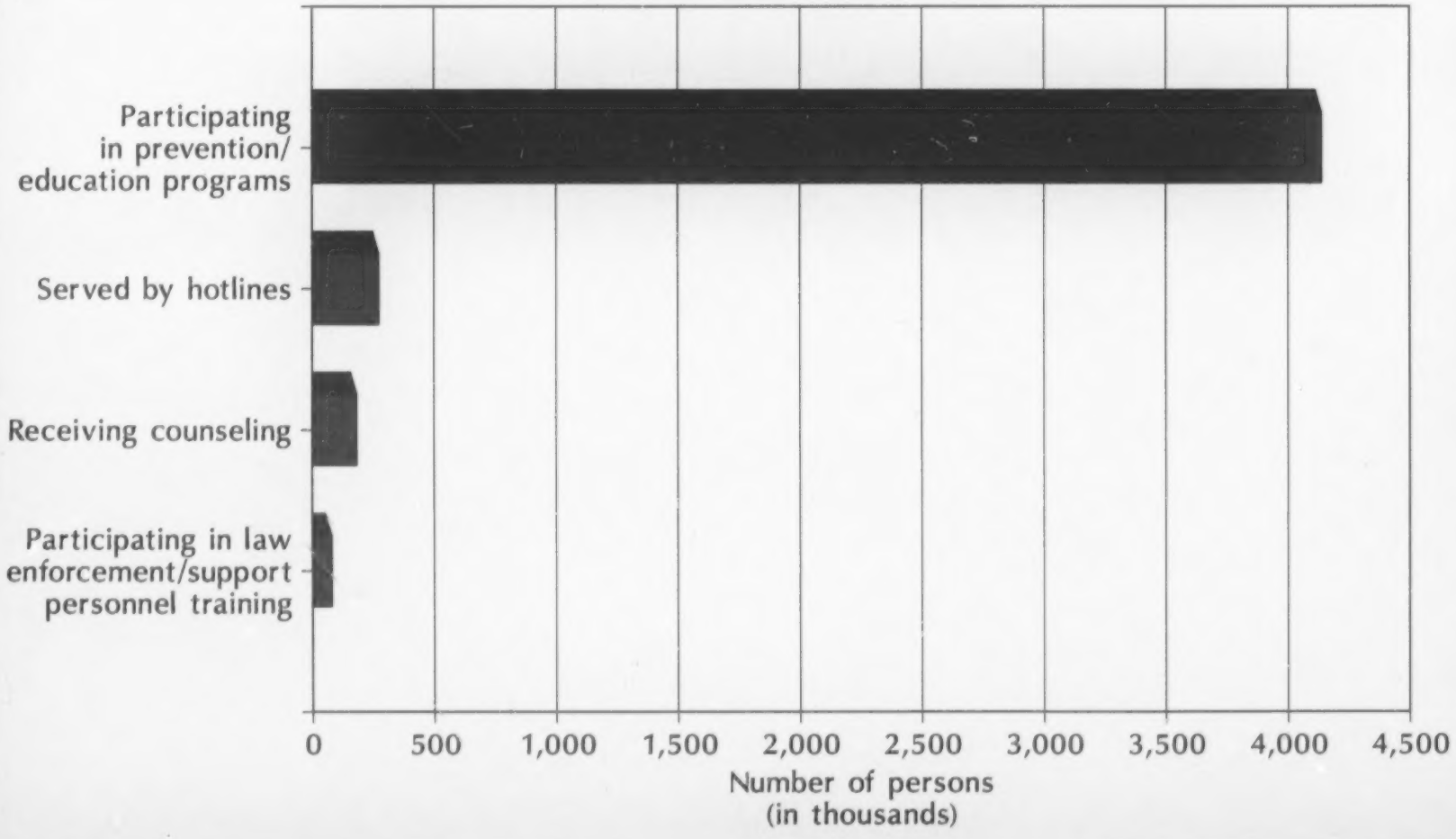
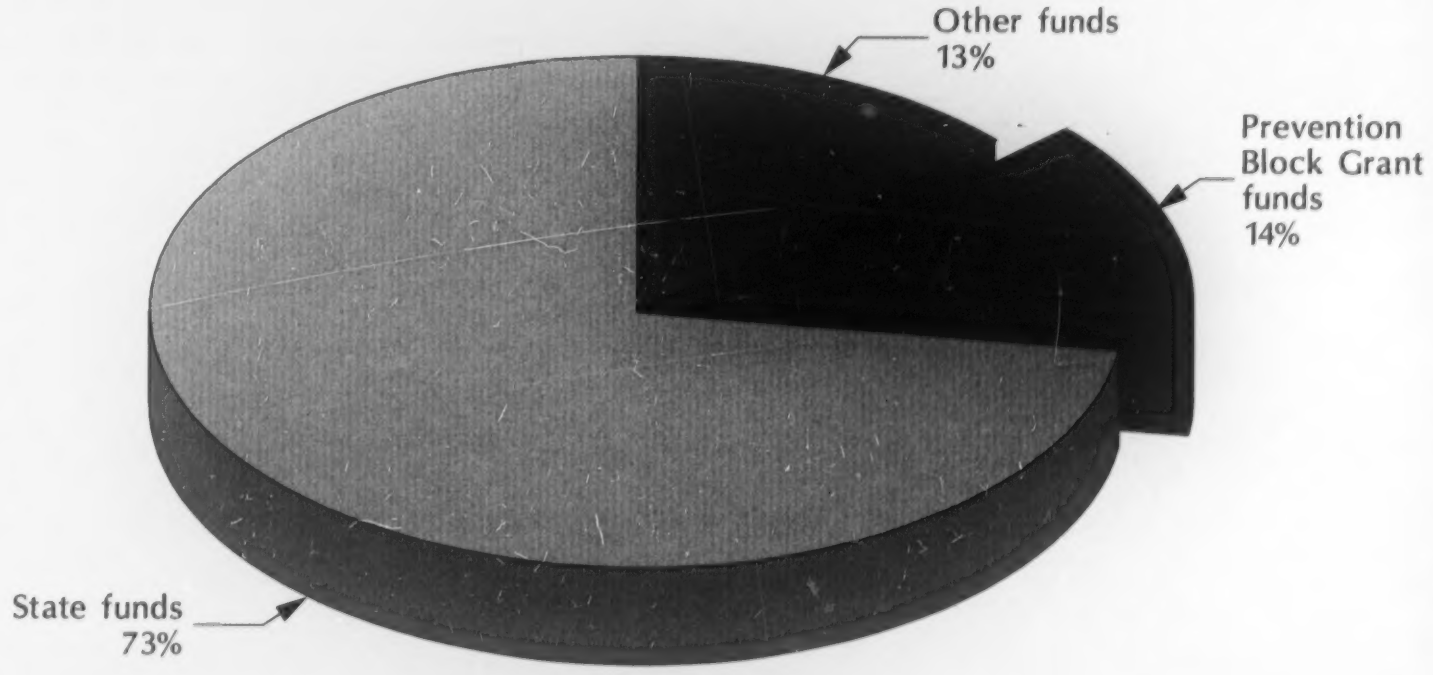


FIGURE 16.
STATE HEALTH AGENCY EXPENDITURES FOR SEX OFFENSE SERVICES, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, FISCAL YEAR 1990



TOTAL: $28 MILLION

FIGURE 17.
PERCENTAGE OF STATE HEALTH AGENCY EXPENDITURES FOR SEX OFFENSE SERVICES FUNDED BY THE PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT, FISCAL YEAR 1990

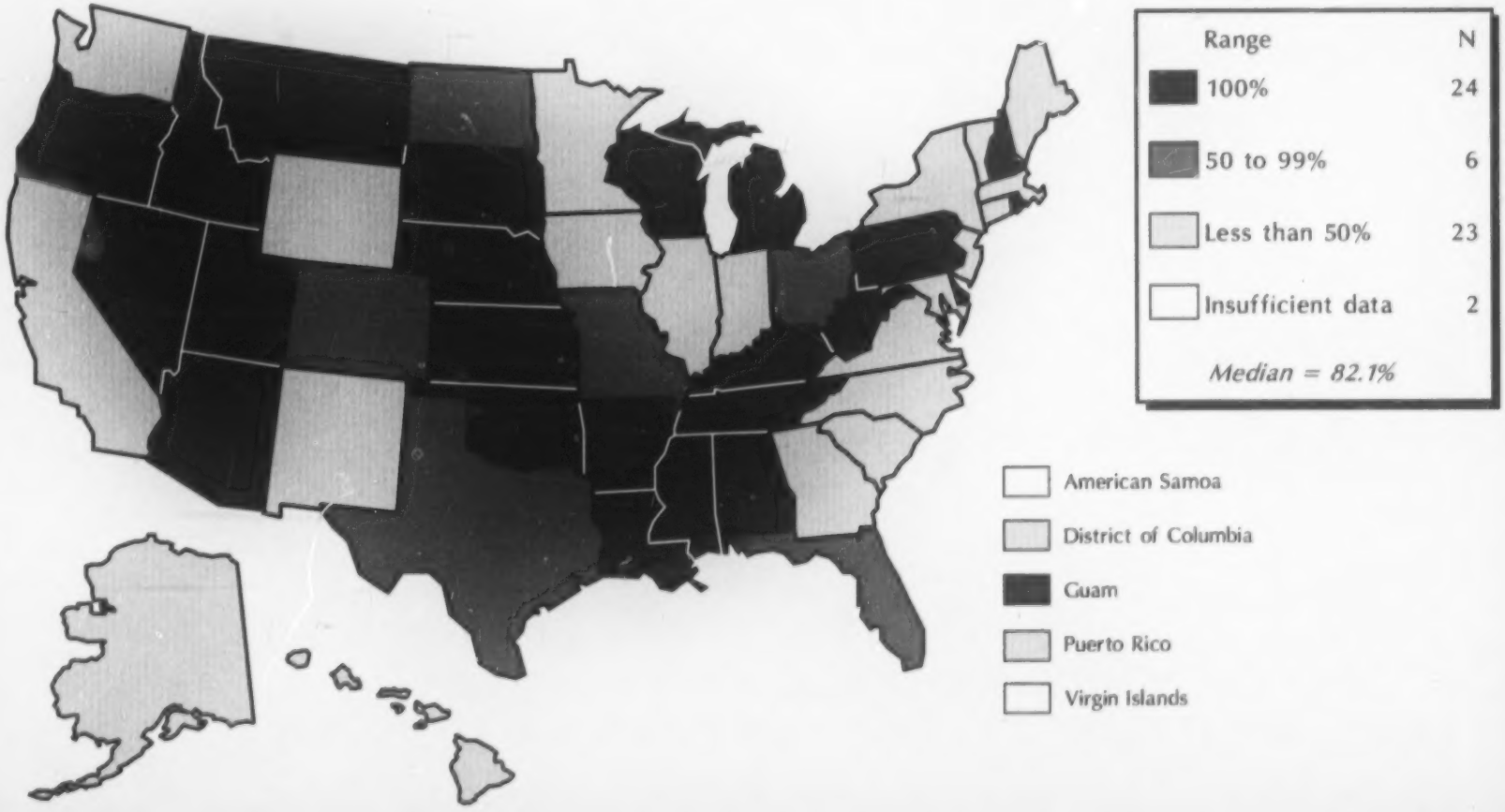


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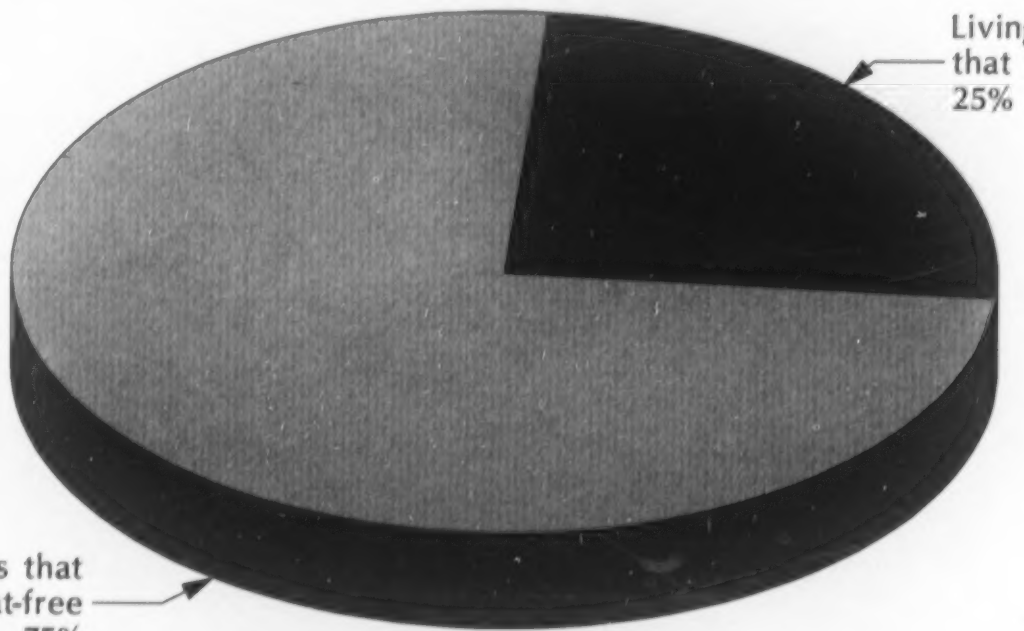
FIGURE 18.
NUMBER OF PERSONS LIVING IN BLOCKS SERVED BY PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT-FUNDED COMPREHENSIVE RAT CONTROL PROGRAMS, BY PROGRAM OUTCOME, FISCAL YEAR 1990



TOTAL: 654,000 PERSONS

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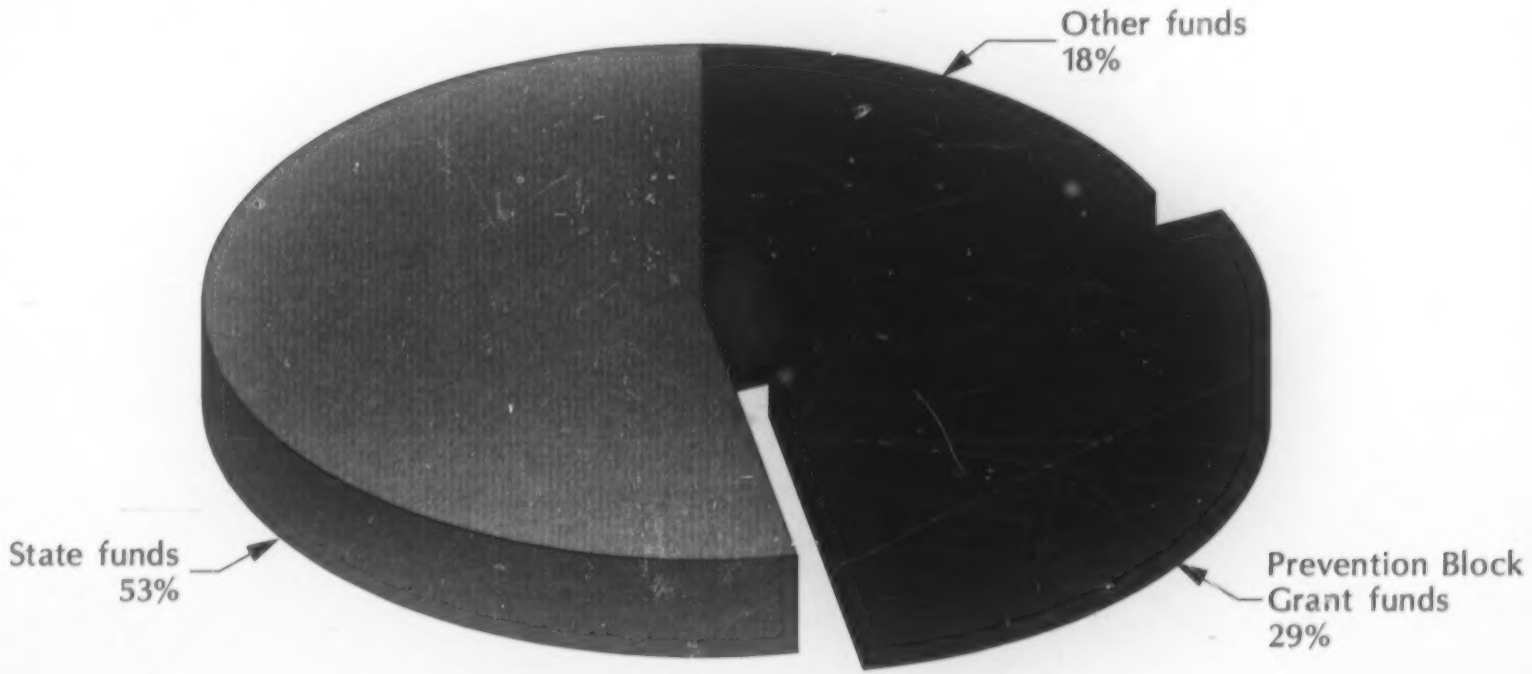
FIGURE 19.
STATE HEALTH AGENCY EXPENDITURES FOR RODENT CONTROL SERVICES, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, FISCAL YEAR 1990



TOTAL: $8 MILLION

FIGURE 20.
PERCENTAGE OF STATE HEALTH AGENCY EXPENDITURES FOR RODENT CONTROL SERVICES FUNDED BY THE PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT, FISCAL YEAR 1990

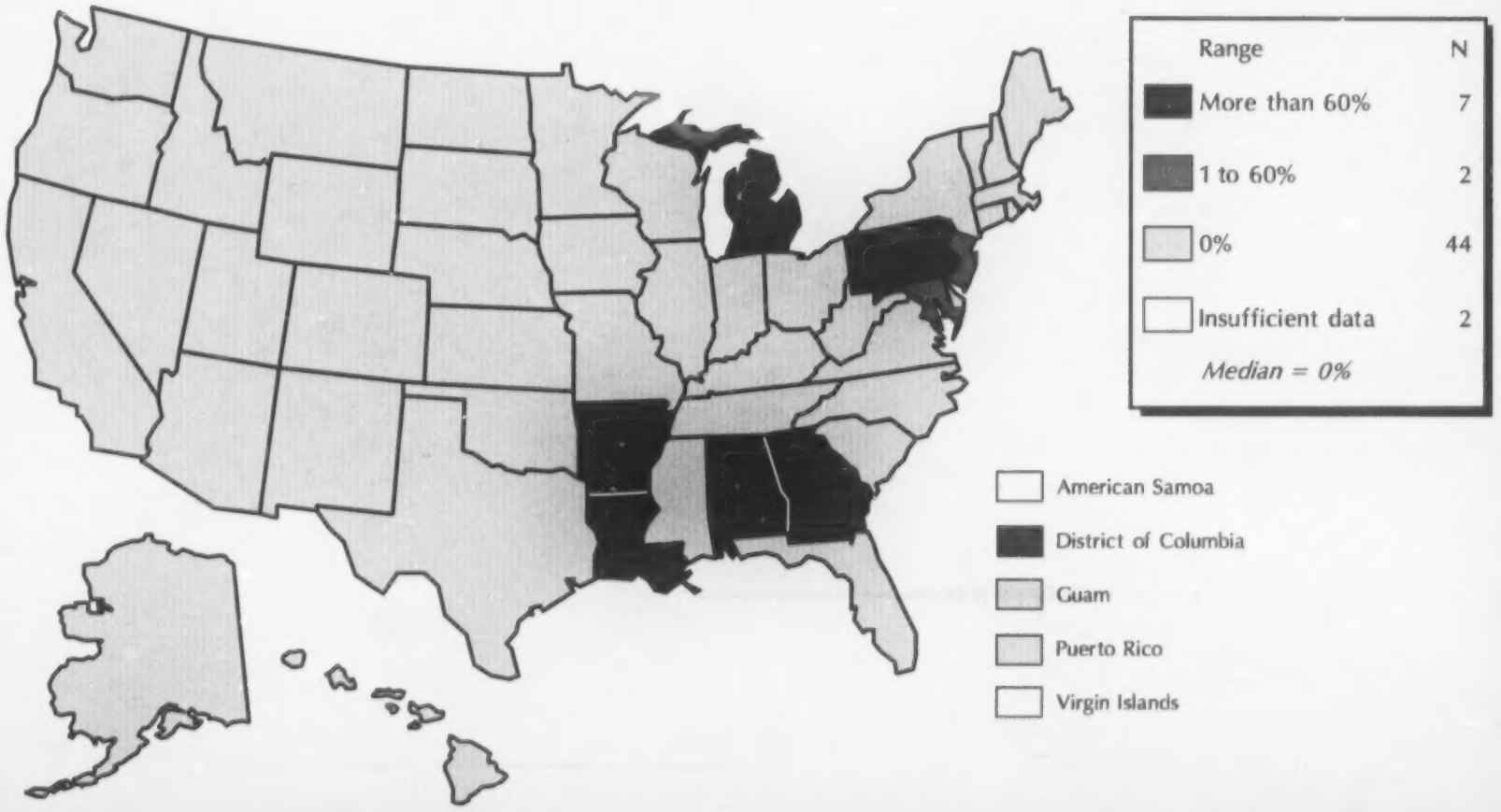


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FIGURE 21.
NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT-FUNDED DENTAL HEALTH/FLUORIDATION SERVICES FROM STATE HEALTH AGENCIES, BY TYPE OF SERVICE, FISCAL YEAR 1990

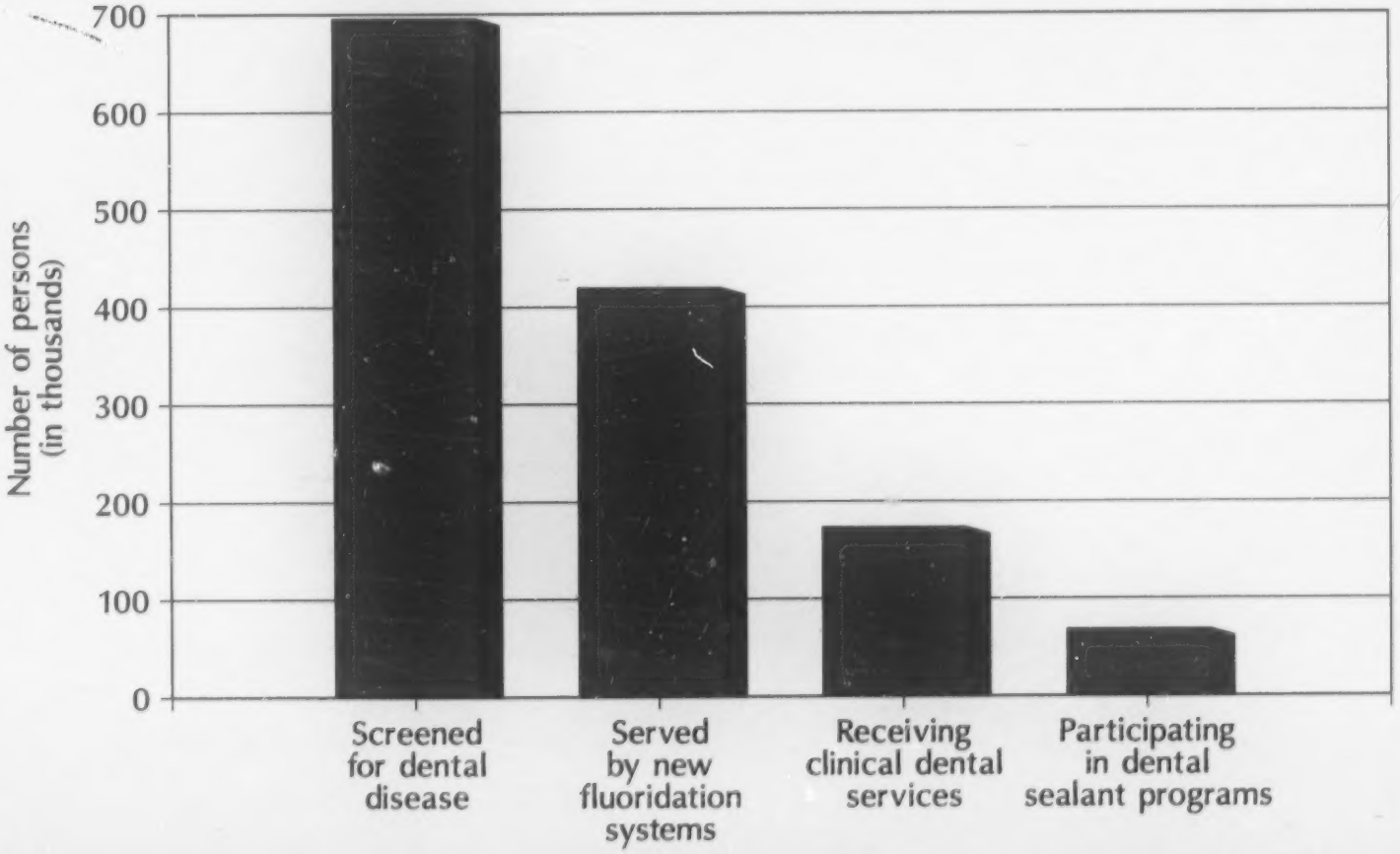
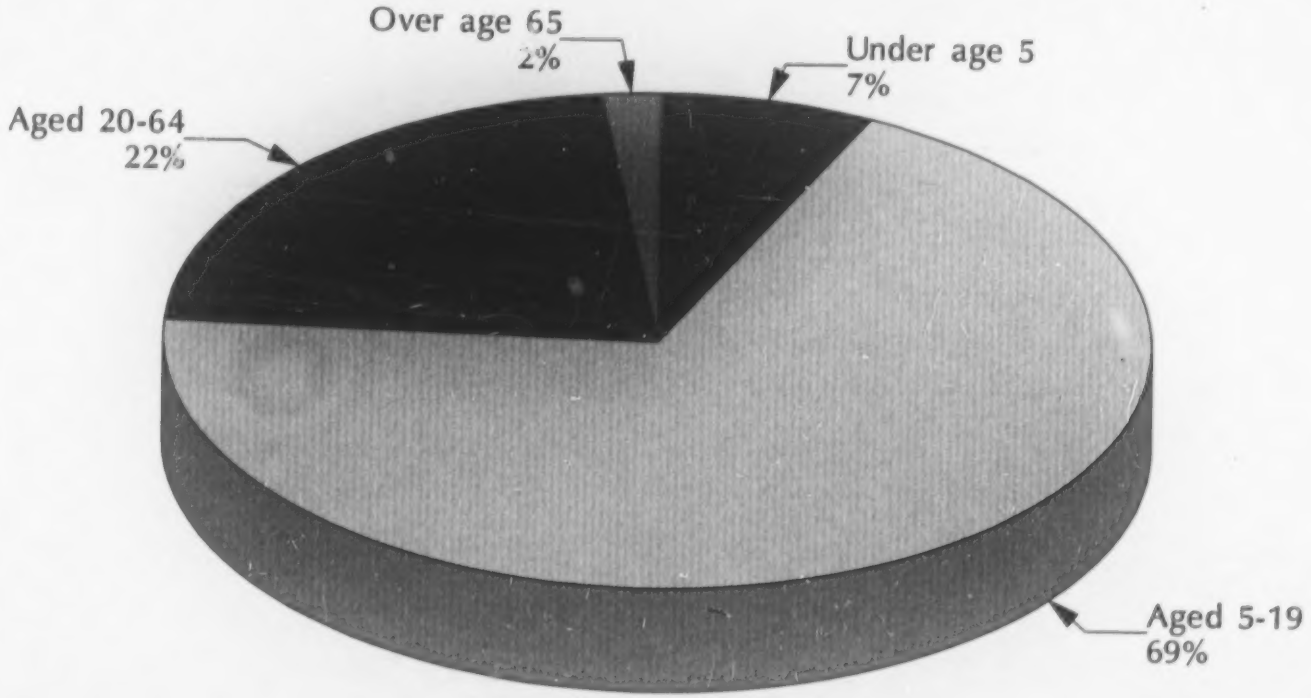


FIGURE 22.
NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT-FUNDED CLINICAL DENTAL SERVICES FROM STATE HEALTH AGENCIES, BY AGE GROUP, FISCAL YEAR 1990



TOTAL: 174,000 PERSONS

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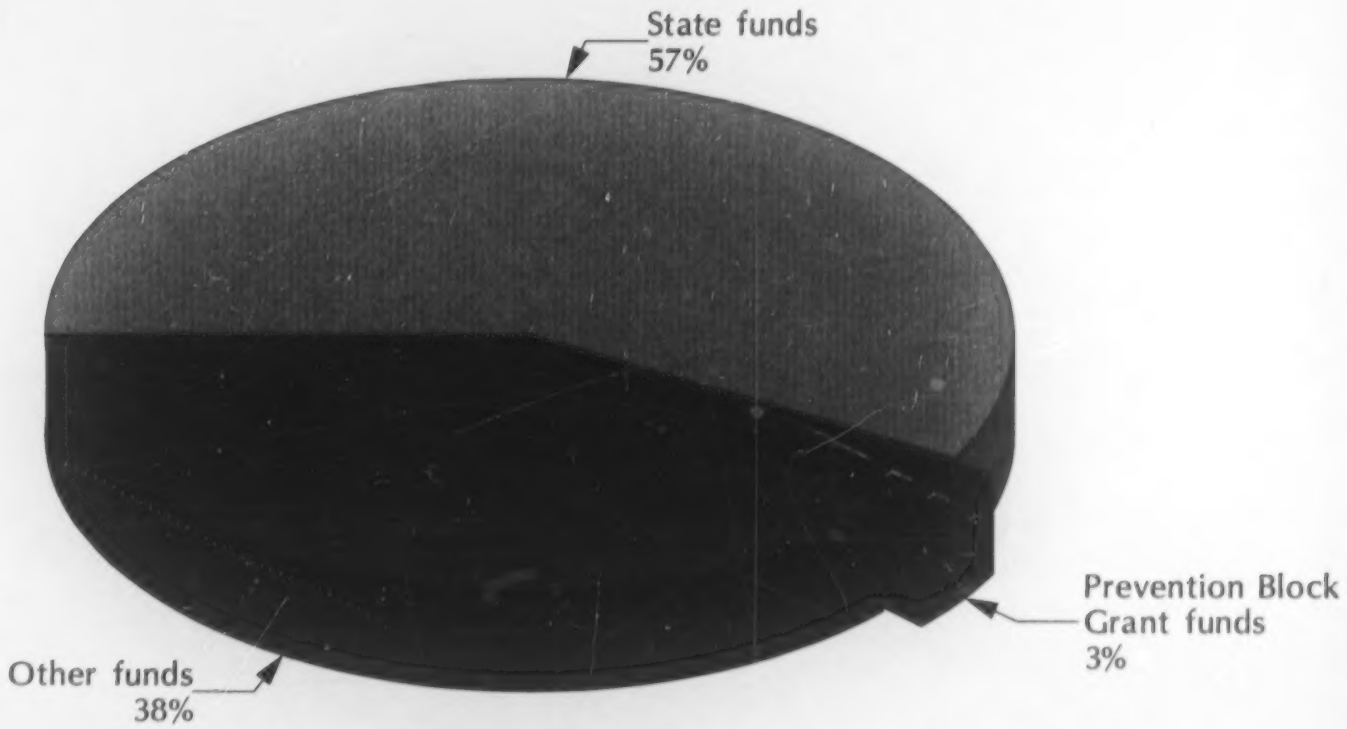
FIGURE 23.
STATE HEALTH AGENCY EXPENDITURES FOR DENTAL HEALTH/ FLUORIDATION SERVICES, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, FISCAL YEAR 1990



TOTAL: $73 MILLION

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FIGURE 24.
PERCENTAGE OF STATE HEALTH AGENCY EXPENDITURES FOR DENTAL HEALTH/FLUORIDATION SERVICES FUNDED BY THE PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT, FISCAL YEAR 1990

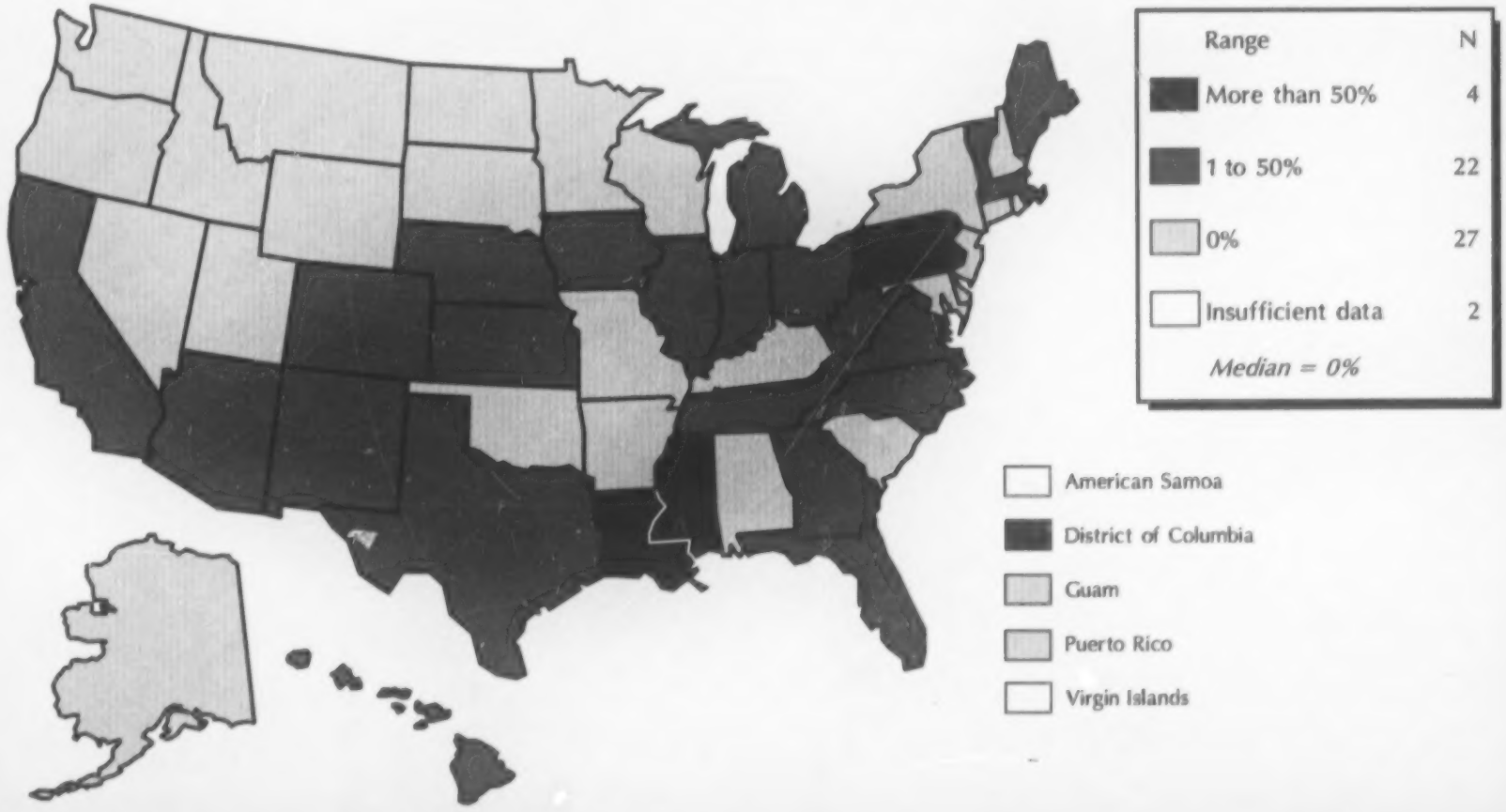

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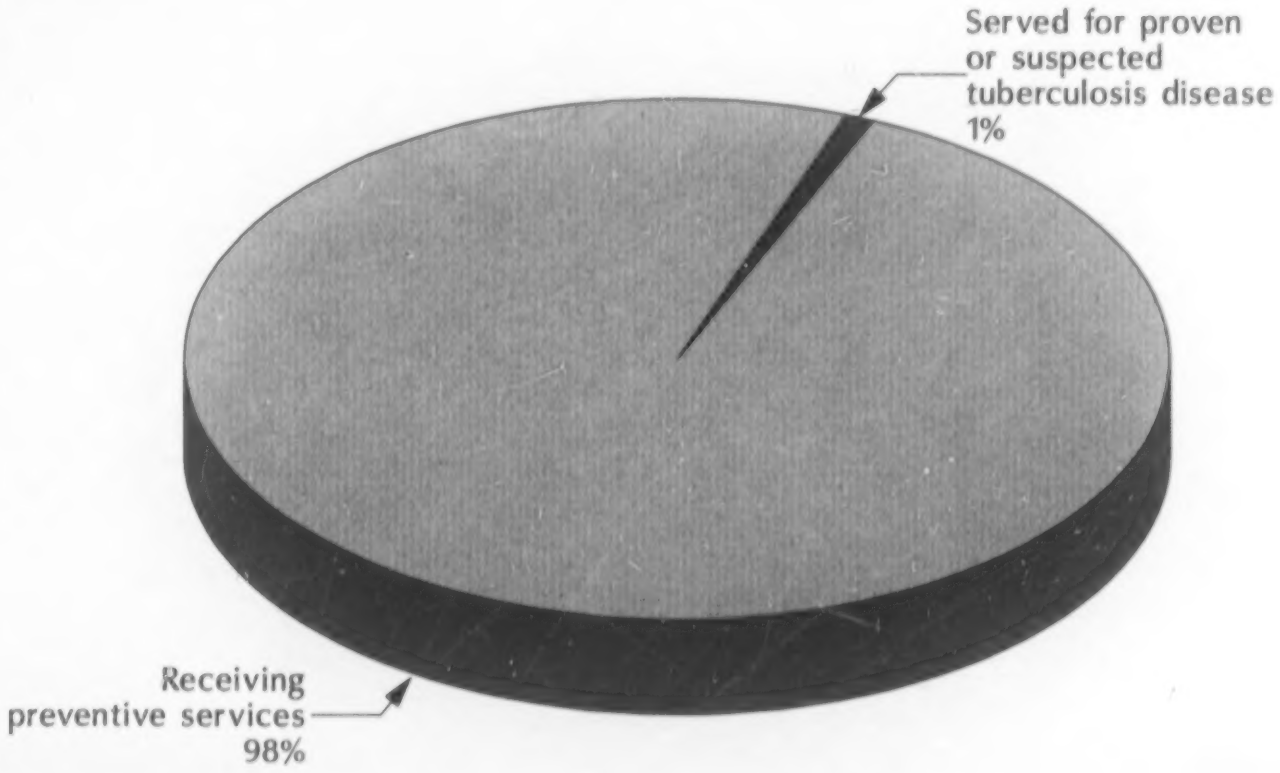
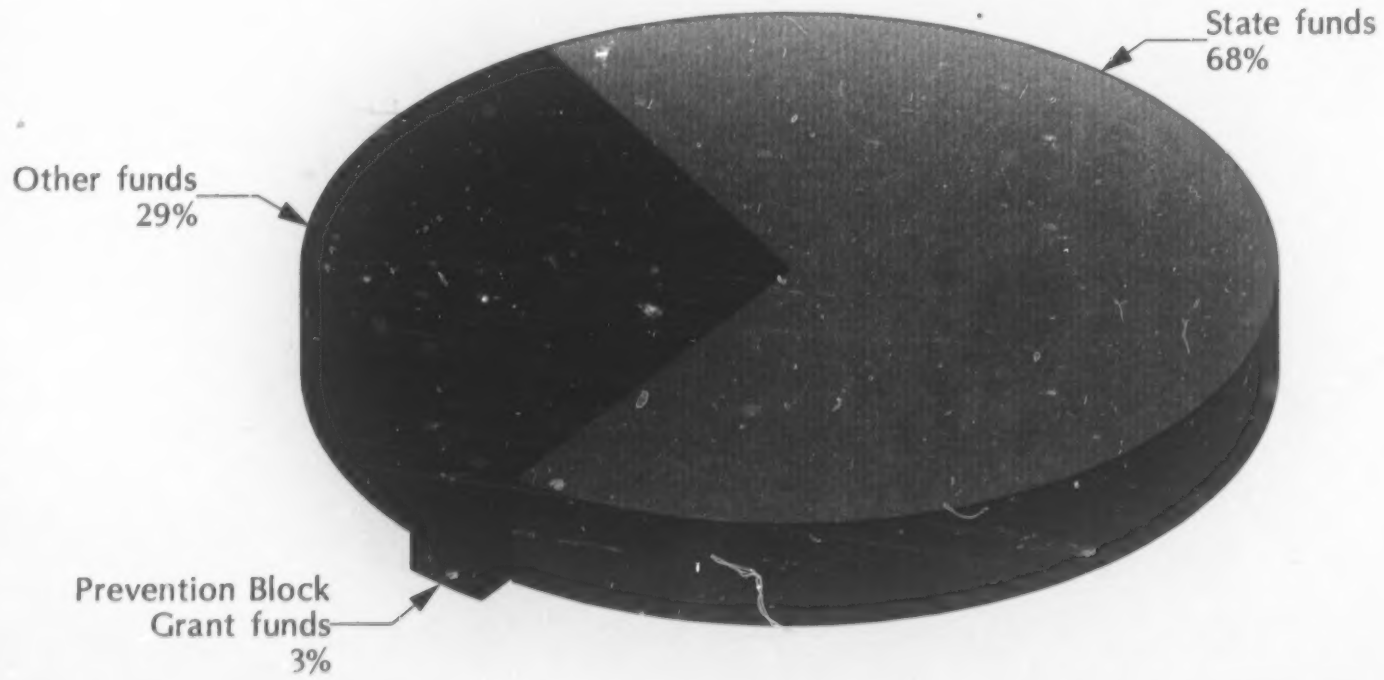
FIGURE 25.
STATE HEALTH AGENCY TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL SERVICES FUNDED BY THE PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT, FISCAL YEAR 1990



TOTAL: 623,000 PERSONS SERVED

FIGURE 26.
STATE HEALTH AGENCY EXPENDITURES FOR TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL SERVICES, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, FISCAL YEAR 1990



TOTAL: $75 MILLION

FIGURE 27.
PERCENTAGE OF STATE HEALTH AGENCY EXPENDITURES FOR TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL SERVICES FUNDED BY THE PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT, FISCAL YEAR 1990

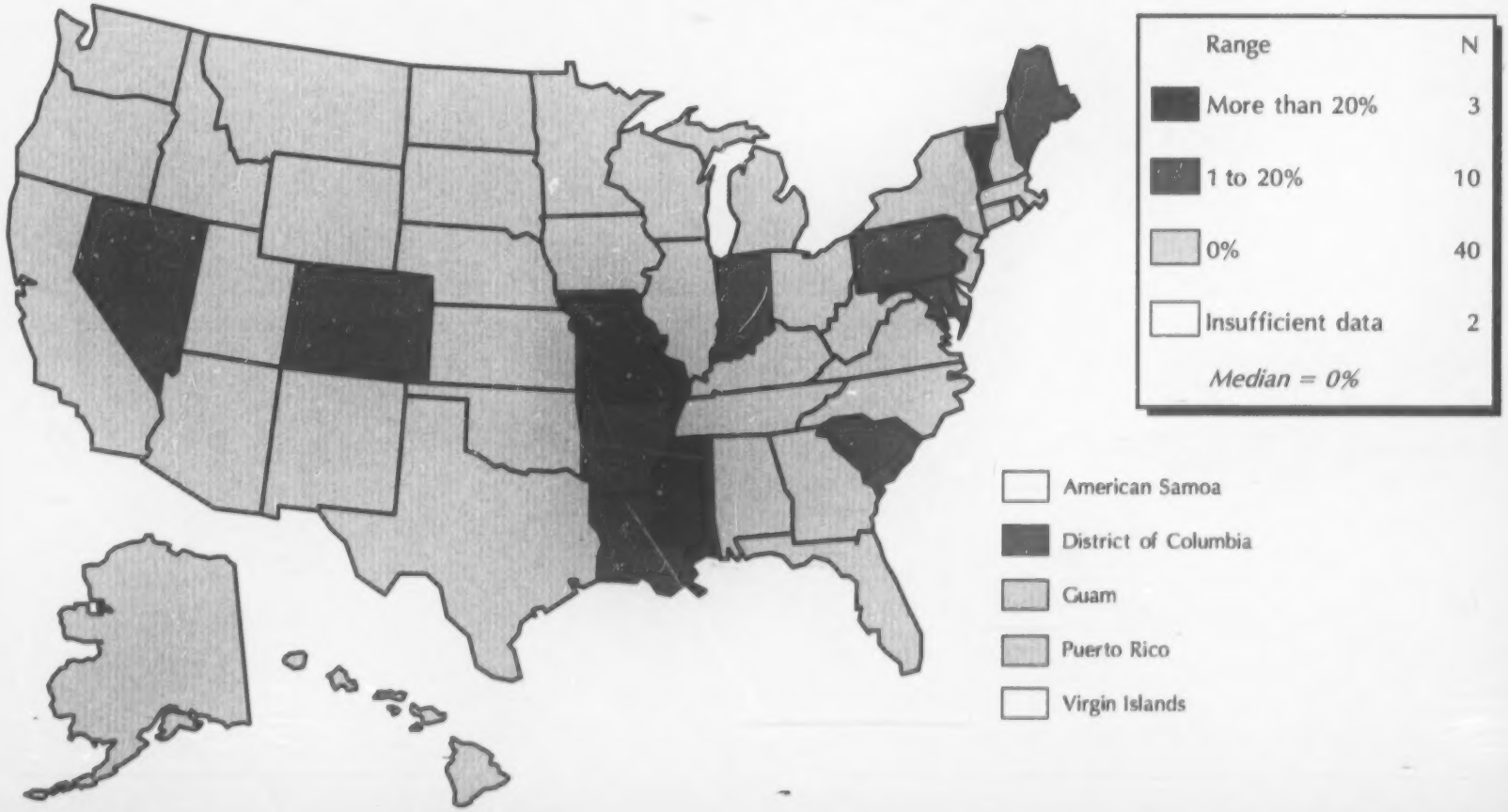


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FIGURE 28.
NUMBER OF STATES ENGAGED IN PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT-FUNDED EPIDEMIOLOGY ACTIVITIES, FISCAL YEAR 1990

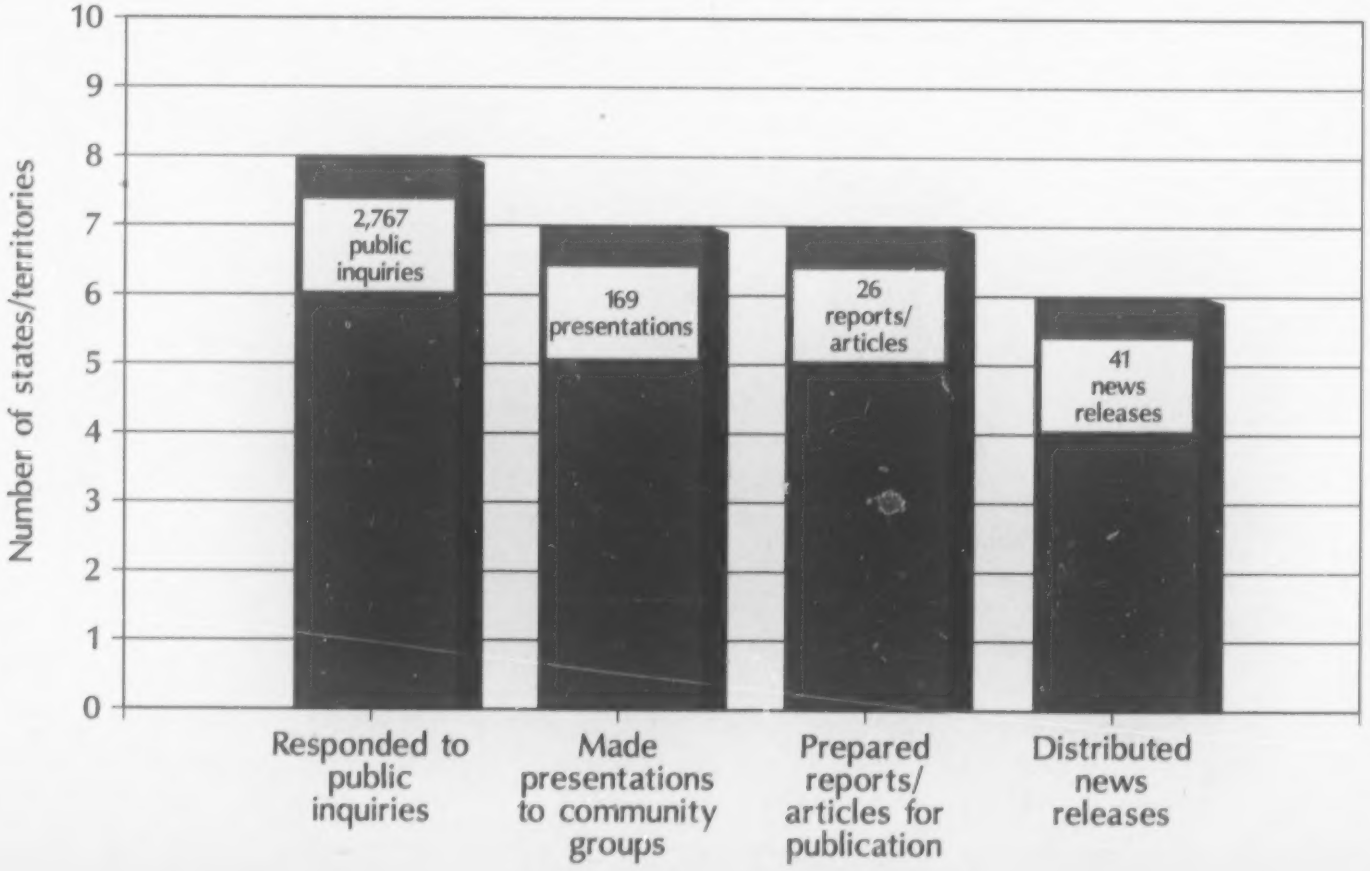
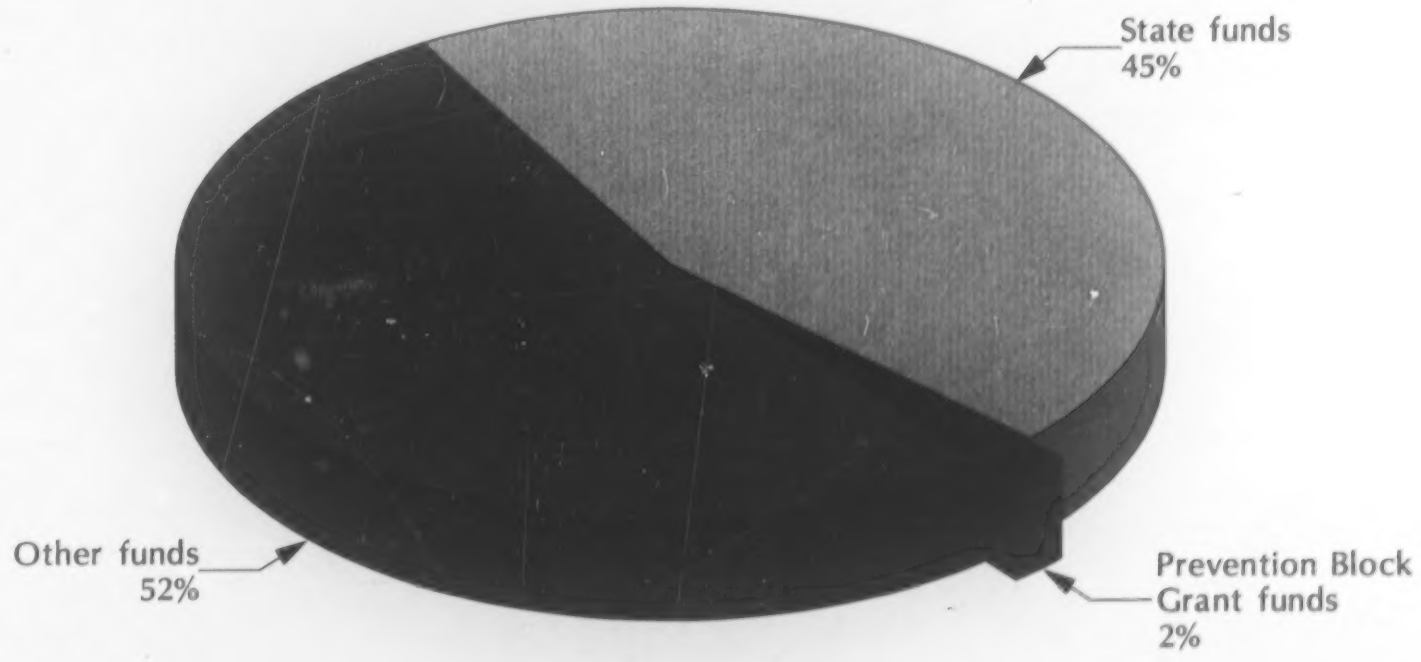


FIGURE 29.
STATE HEALTH AGENCY EXPENDITURES FOR EPIDEMIOLOGY SERVICES, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, FISCAL YEAR 1990



TOTAL: $86 MILLION

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FIGURE 30.
PERCENTAGE OF STATE HEALTH AGENCY EXPENDITURES FOR EPIDEMIOLOGY SERVICES FUNDED BY THE PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT, FISCAL YEAR 1990

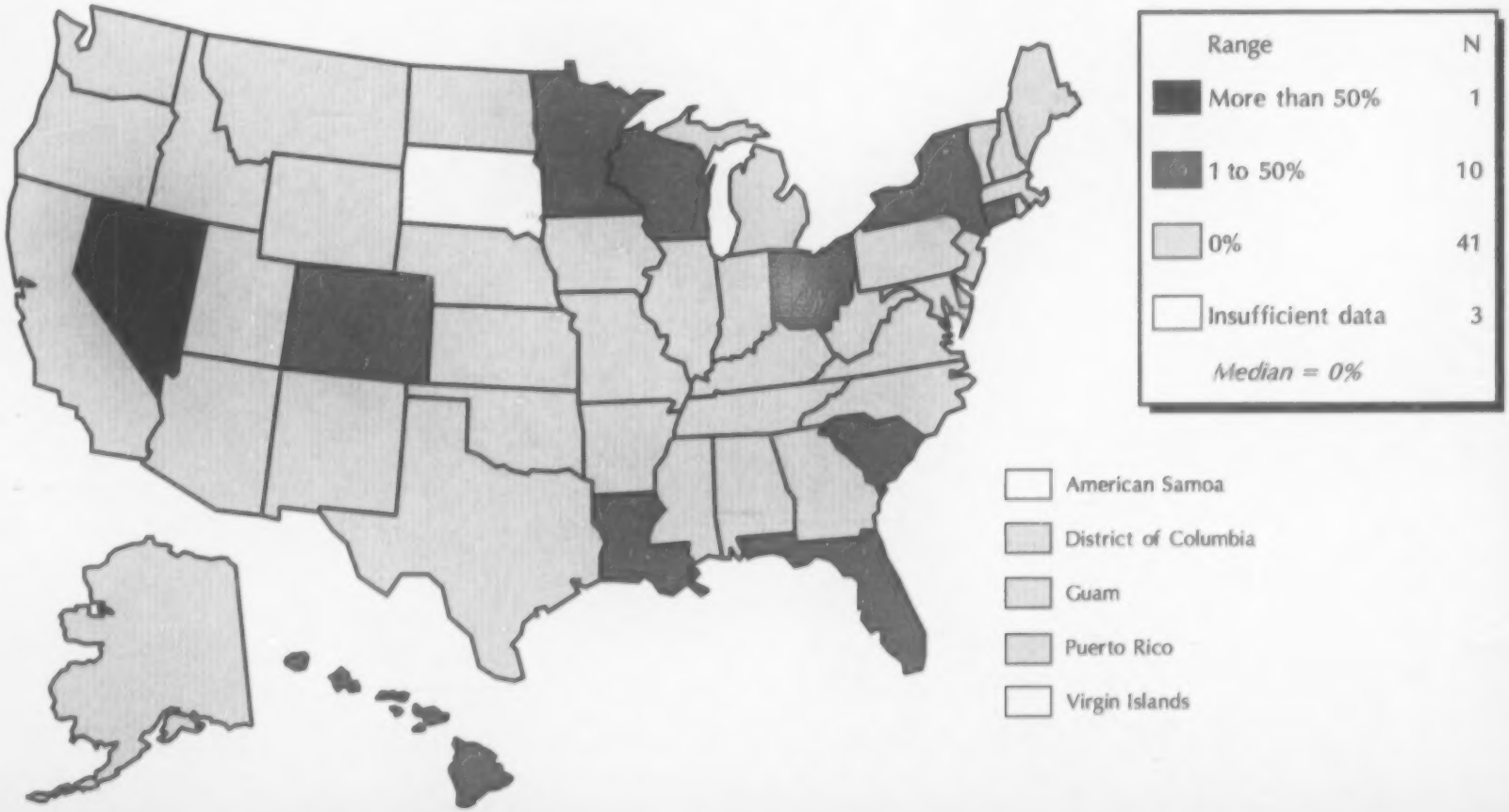

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FIGURE 31.
NUMBER OF PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT-FUNDED SANITATION EVALUATIONS/ INSPECTIONS MADE BY STATE HEALTH AGENCIES, FISCAL YEAR 1990

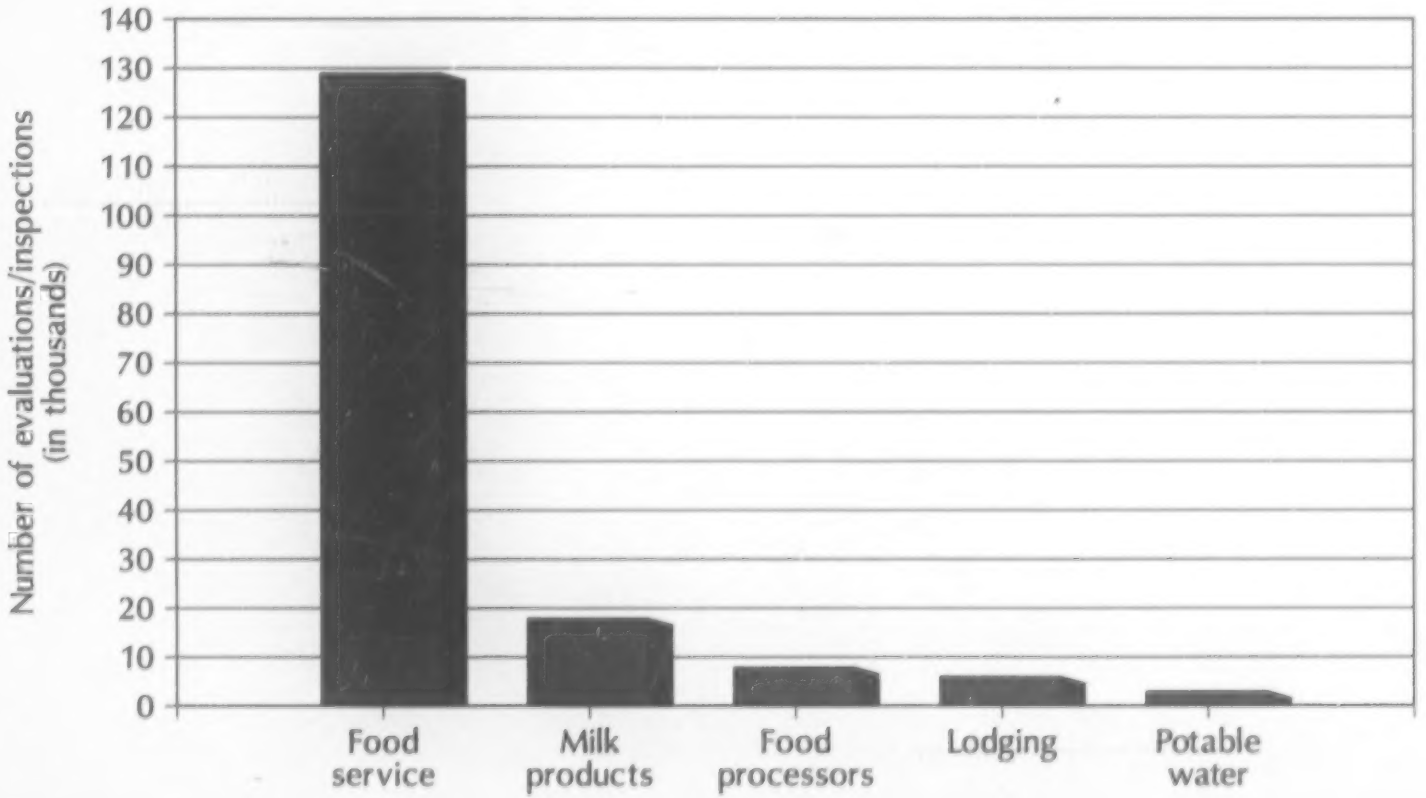
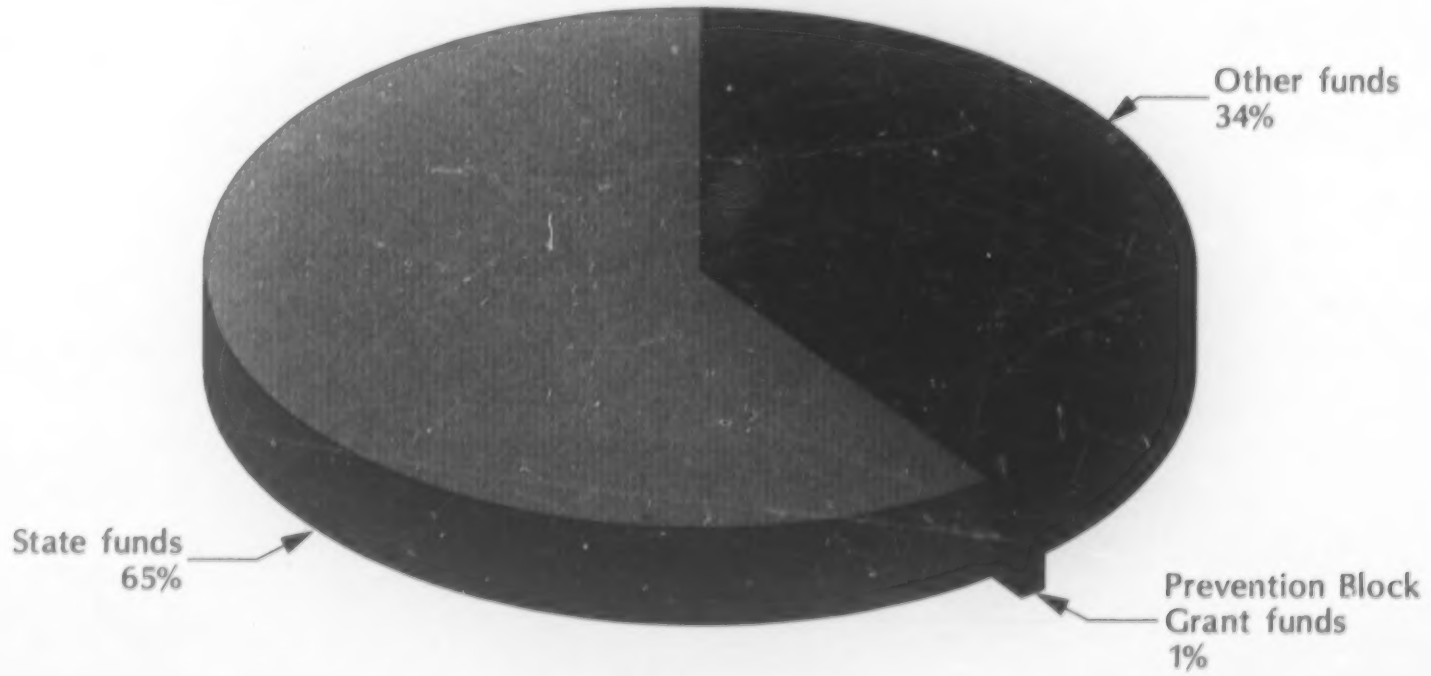


FIGURE 32.
STATE HEALTH AGENCY EXPENDITURES FOR SANITATION SERVICES, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, FISCAL YEAR 1990



TOTAL: $150 MILLION

FIGURE 33.
PERCENTAGE OF STATE HEALTH AGENCY EXPENDITURES FOR SANITATION SERVICES FUNDED BY THE PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT, FISCAL YEAR 1990

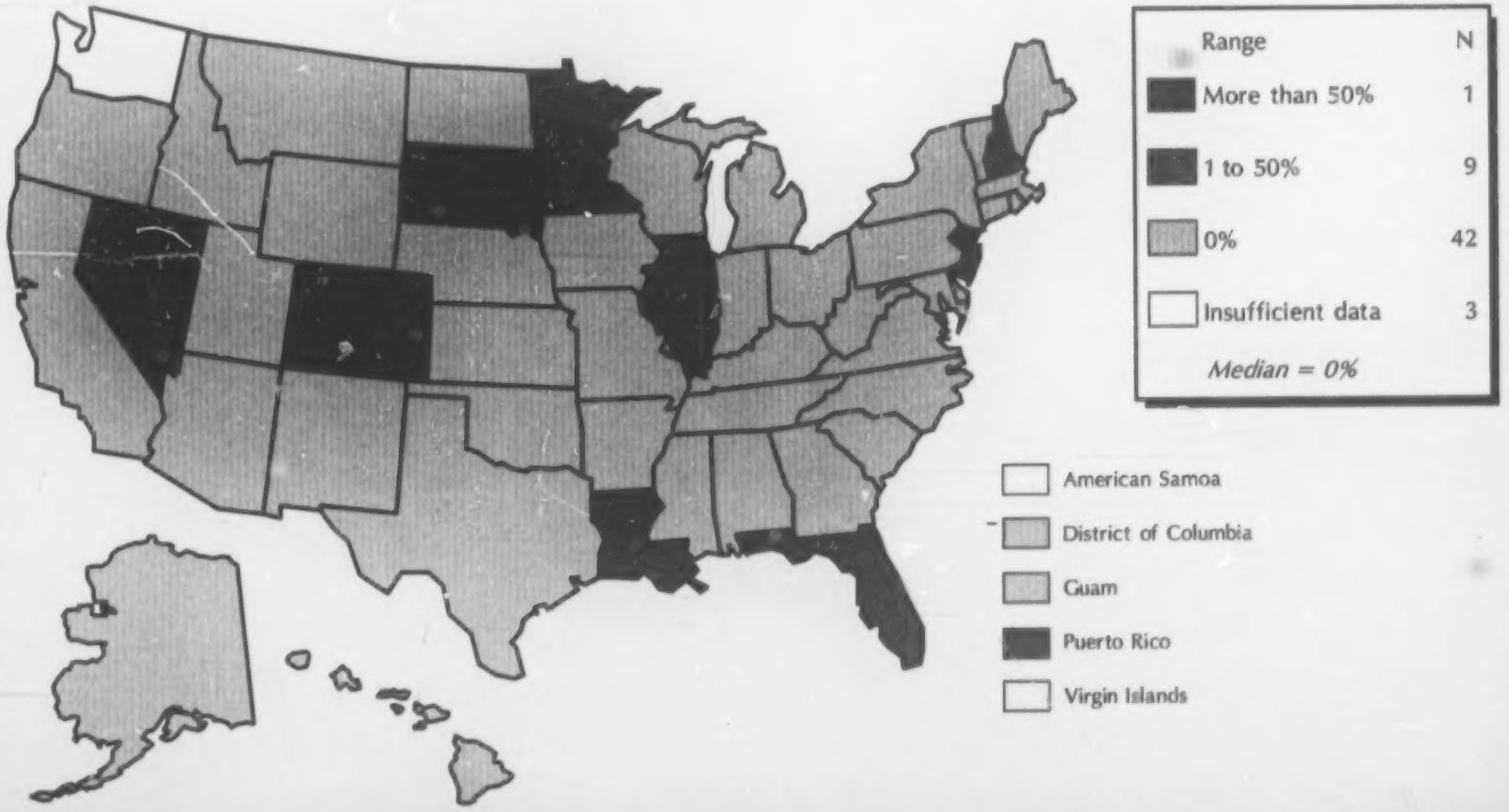


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FIGURE 34.
NUMBER OF PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT-FUNDED DOSES OF VACCINE ADMINISTERED BY STATE HEALTH AGENCIES, FISCAL YEAR 1990

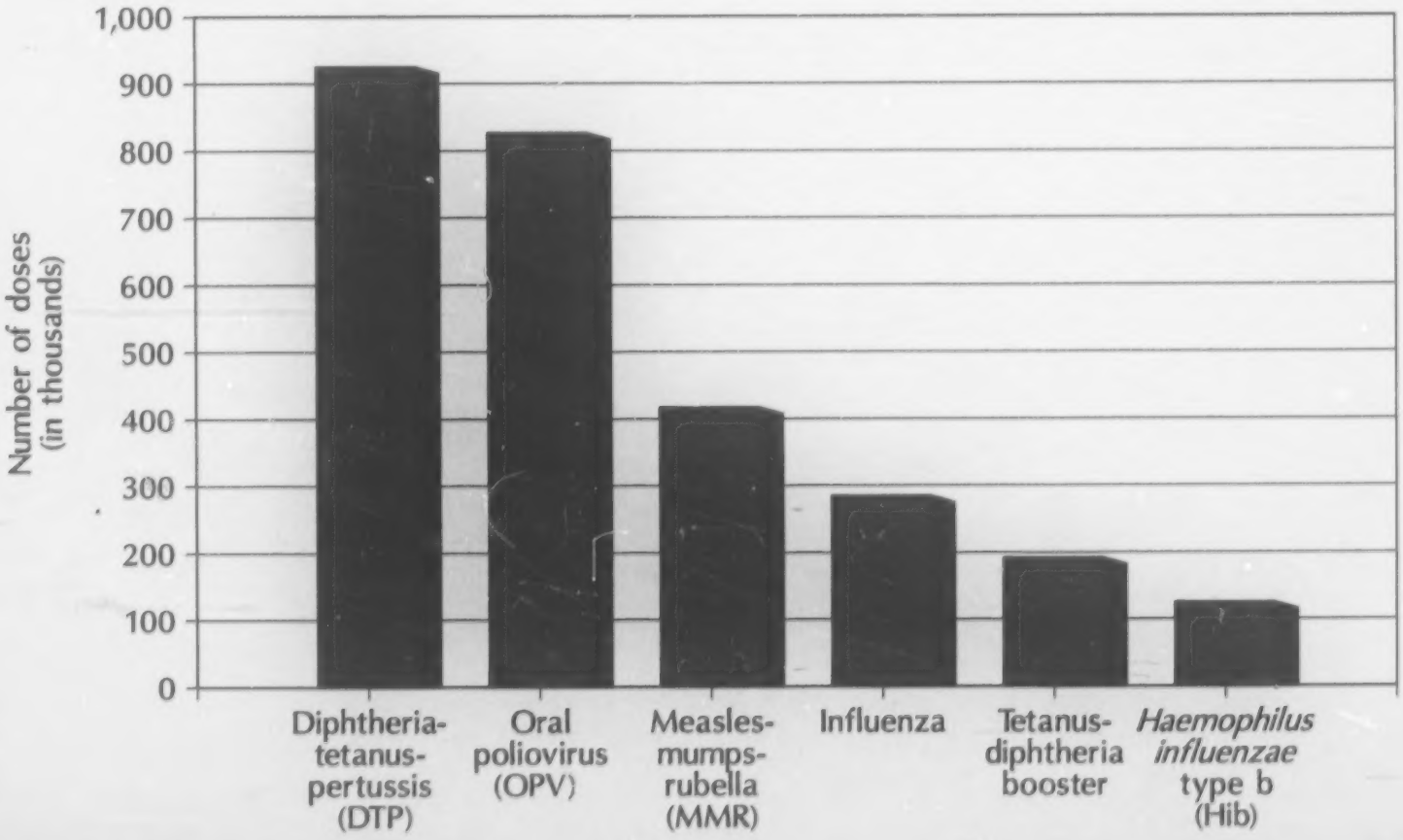
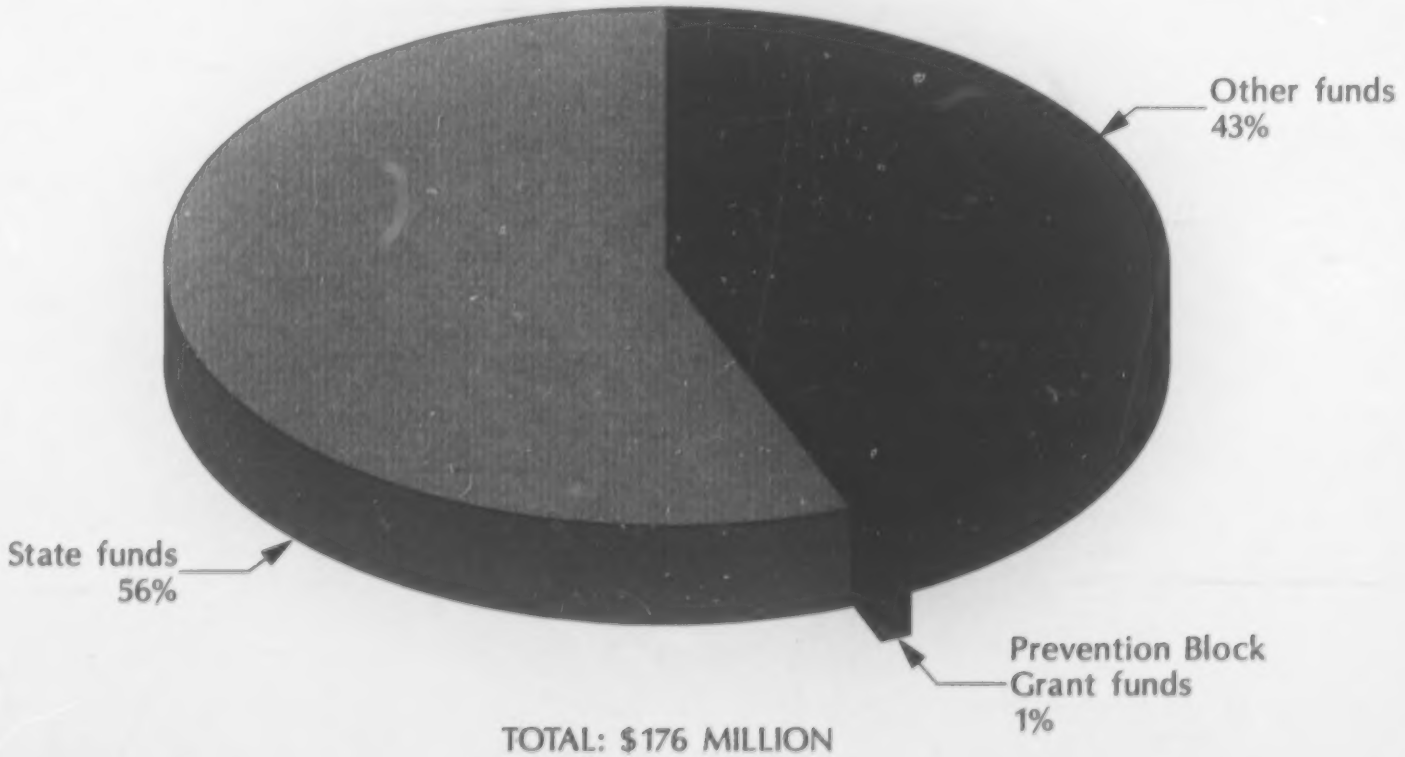
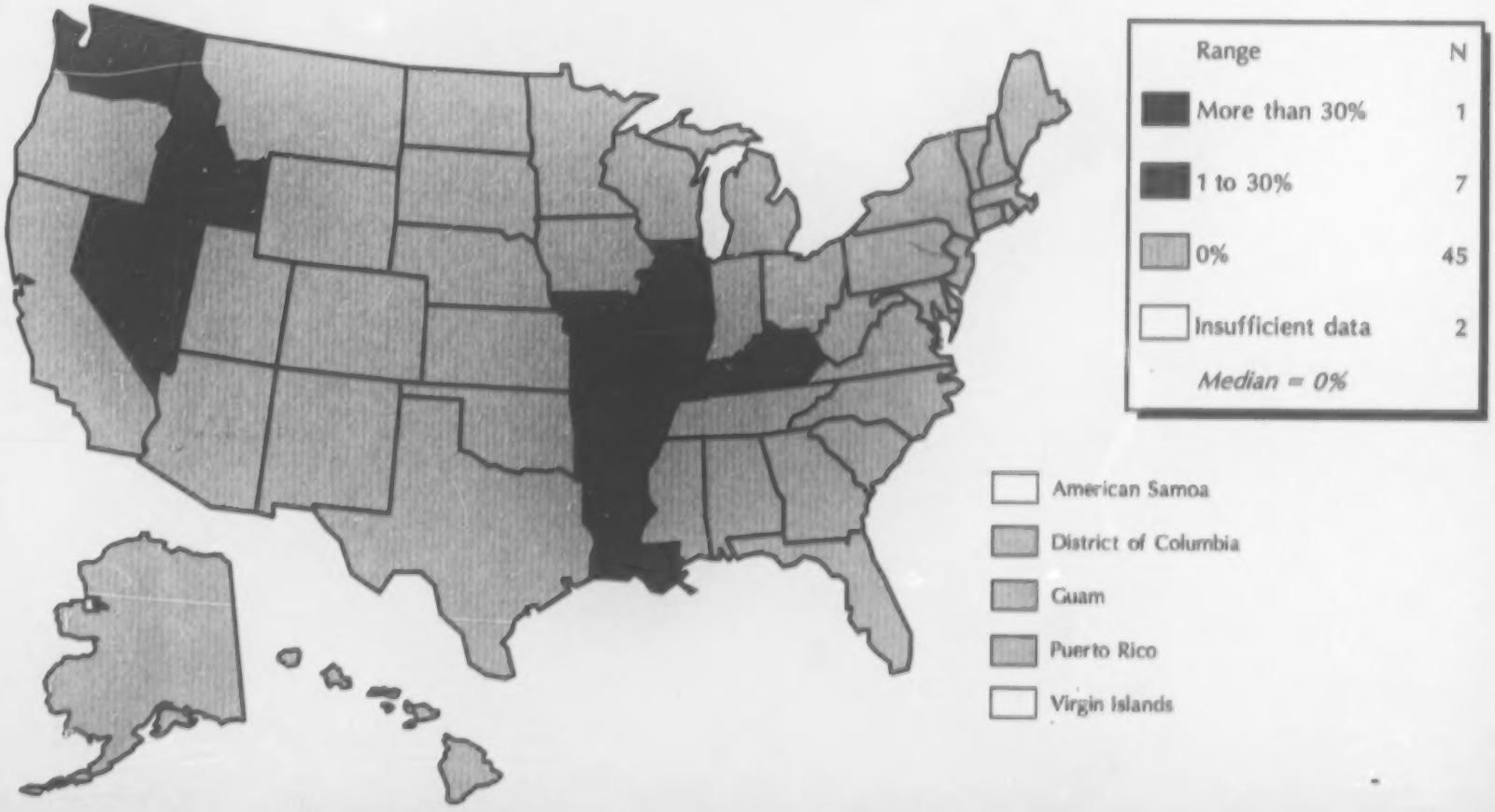


FIGURE 35.
STATE HEALTH AGENCY EXPENDITURES FOR IMMUNIZATION SERVICES, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, FISCAL YEAR 1990



TOTAL: $176 MILLION

FIGURE 36.
PERCENTAGE OF STATE HEALTH AGENCY EXPENDITURES FOR IMMUNIZATION SERVICES FUNDED BY THE PREVENTION BLOCK GRANT, FISCAL YEAR 1990



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APPENDIX

Data Collection Methodology and Reporting Universe

The Public Health Foundation's ASTHO Reporting System was established by the Association of State and Territorial Health Officials (ASTHO) in 1970 to document the services, programs, and expenditures of the nation's state health agencies. The information collected by PHF is intended primarily to aid planning, evaluation, budgetary, and legislative activities at the national level. Users of this information at the national level include the Congress, the Department of Health and Human Services, other federal agencies, and ASTHO on behalf of the states and territories. Use of the information by state governments and other interested parties is an important secondary objective.

The Public Health Foundation has annually monitored state health agency spending of Prevention Block Grant funds and funds from its predecessor categorical grants. The original survey instrument requested information on the four services reported to be most frequently funded by the Prevention Block Grant: hypertension control, health education/risk reduction services, sex offense services, and emergency medical services. Since that time, the survey has been expanded to include information on cardiovascular disease, dental health, epidemiology, immunization, rodent control, sanitation, and tuberculosis control. The scope of the survey was expanded in order to help state health agencies meet the new reporting requirements of the Prevention Block Grant legislation. As part of their annual reports, state health agencies will now be required to report information on the number of individuals who received services, the types of services provided, the types of health care providers that delivered the services, and the cost of the services.

This chartbook contains graphics displaying data from the fiscal year 1990 survey of the nation's state health agencies. National totals reflect data reported by 53 state and territorial health agencies. The health agencies in American Samoa and the Virgin Islands did not report information on the Prevention Block Grant to PHF for fiscal year 1990.

DEFINITIONS

State health agency: The agency or department headed by the state or territorial health official. Note: use of the term "state health agency" in this chartbook refers to services provided or purchased by the state health agency.

Substate health unit: A public health unit operated by the state health agency which provides direct public health services at the community level in lieu of an official local health department.

Official local health department: An official (governmental) public health agency which is, in whole or in part, responsible to a substate governmental entity or entities. The latter may be a city, county, city-county, federation of counties, borough, township, or any other type of substate governmental entity. In addition, a local health department must: have a staff of one or more full-time professional public health employees (e.g., public health nurse, sanitarian); deliver public health services; serve a definable geographic area; and have identifiable expenditures and/or budget in the political subdivision(s) it serves.

Contractual/grant service provider: A nongovernmental agency which provides health or environmental services to the community under a grant or contract from the state health agency. This may include primary care centers (e.g., neighborhood health centers, HMOs, and other ambulatory care providers) and specialized health care facilities such as substance abuse clinics, HIV counseling and testing sites, and family planning clinics.

Other state agency: Other agencies of the state government; e.g., Department of Transportation (for emergency medical services), Department of Justice (for sex offense services).